

MERGING OF RAIL  
LINES LOOMING  
AS VITAL ISSUEUnited Stand by Executives  
Against Compulsory Con-  
solidations ForecastCOOLIDGE ECONOMY  
VIEWS ARE DEBATEDLawyers and Financiers Question  
Constitutionality of  
Proposed Sale Method

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Compulsory railroad merging promises to be the leading topic of discussion here and in Washington this winter. It has been estimated that the question will be fully considered at the meeting of the Association of Railway Executives in New York soon, the reported desire of Coolidge to effect consolidation within seven years having brought the situation to the forefront in rail circles.

Opposition to any forced combination of railroads is expressed not only by railroad managers, but by lawyers, bankers, organizations of shippers and others interested in the situation.

The scrapping of the Ripley plan, originally promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the terms of the Transportation Act, is regarded as a foregone conclusion, railroad men saying that its purpose was primarily that of forming a basis for effecting consolidation, rather than a definite program of combining the carriers into 18 or 20 large systems.

Ripley Plan Discarded

Through the grouping of several roads into the present Van Sweringen system, the Ripley plan automatically was extinguished and if this consolidation is ultimately approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the eastern railroad map will be so distorted that the Ripley plan would be impossible of effectuation, it was asserted.

A united stand by the railroad executives against any consolidation or otherwise, to compel the merging of railroads is forecast, the desire of the President to settle the western situation and his report of the fact that consolidation may lead to operating economies which can be translated into lowered freight rates is one of the matters having an important bearing on the question.

Railroad men here are not convinced that more consolidation or unnatural mergers will produce the expected economies, and financiers and lawyers assert that constitutionally it is impossible to invade property rights for the extent of forcing a buyer to purchase an article at a price considered too high. This point has been brought out by F. J. Lisman, New York banker, who adds that no set of railway commissioners and mergers can operate upon what constitutes the best group of railroads, or what represents a fair price to purchaser and seller.

Complications of the present situation also have arisen through the plan of the four leading eastern trunk lines, the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Nickel Plate, to allocate the remaining eastern roads among themselves. The Pennsylvania took exception to the deal, considering its share to be less than the others were receiving, while L. P. Lore, president of the Delaware & Hudson and chairman of the Kansas City Southern, upset the entire division of roads by announcing that his road was suitable to become a stem in a fifth eastern trunk line, rather than a parcel to be grouped with other larger carriers.

Proceeding from this point, he

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1925

Local

Federal Employee Convention Closes

Legion Holds Session

M. J. Reffects Soft Coal Bids

William Cullen Bryant Dies

For by Granddaughter

Normal School Meeting Closes

Volunteer Act Underway at Boston

University

Endicott Music

Beautiful Gardens on North Shore

General

Lost Seaplane Found, Crew Safe

Allies in Full Unity Over Pact

Pinchot Asks for Coal Data

Stronger Alien Law Patrol

Urged for Detroit District

Large Inducements to Smugglers Make Enforcement

Difficult With Inadequate Equipment and Force

By a Staff Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 10.—Lack of equipment makes it difficult, if impossible, to enforce the United States restrictive immigration law on this part of the American-Canadian border.

With some 125 miles of boundary to patrol, most of it within easy riding distance of Canada, and with 100 to 200 islands along this waterfront, the United States Immigration Patrol unit here is practically without any patrol craft for lake, harbor and river duty.

In the face of this there are large inducements to break the United States immigration law, for current service quotas are practically without any patrol craft for lake, harbor and river duty.

James P. Marsh, representing the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress, repudiated the suggestion that the Canadian trade unions were against immigration, and declared that all they insisted on was that the immigrants should not be misled, and that they should understand the necessity for hard work and capital expenditure in developing Canadian land.

The Sunday

Sunset Stories

Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

The Home Forum

Freedom

Radio

Afoot Through Montenegro

Editorials

Letters to the Editor

Films and the Orient

The Week in London

Chinese Make Request for  
Freedom From Foreign YokeChinese Representative at League of Nations  
Assembly Voices Desires of His Country

GENEVA, Sept. 11.—China's desire for liberation from "the yoke of extra-territoriality" was voiced before the League of Nations Assembly today by Chao Hsin-Chu, Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in London.

The extra-territorial rights, or special privileges, held by foreigners in his country produced friction and disturbed good understanding between China and the powers, he said. The treaties providing these privileges should be revised at the proper time in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the League Covenant.

(Article 19 reads: "The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the conclusion of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.")

The Chinese spokesman explained that the recent Nationalist movement in China was entirely in the nature of a protest against the inequalities of the country's international relations. He denied it was based on Bolshevism, saying that the Chinese had been for centuries the most conservative people in the world.

Other speakers before the Assembly today included Dr. Giuseppe Motta, former President of Switzerland; Count Alexander Skrzyński, Polish Foreign Minister; and Dr. Mowinkel, Premier of Norway.

Dr. Motta said the world would welcome the adherence of America to the permanent court of international justice set up at The Hague under the aegis of the League.

Count Skrzyński declared the Geneva security protocol would still be the guiding spirit in all negotiations to establish world peace.

Dr. Mowinkel supported the Swedish resolution for the international convention making arbitration obligatory.

Germany Receives Favorably

Austen Chamberlain's Speech

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Austen Chamberlain's speech at Geneva was well received here, owing to the fact that in many points the views expressed coincide with those held by Germany.

The speech has apparently revived the Geneva Protocol, which the Germans have always opposed as an anti-German alliance on the part of England and France. The Ger-

many press, however, is not convinced that more consolidation or unnatural mergers will produce the expected economies, and financiers and lawyers assert that constitutionally it is impossible to invade property rights for the extent of forcing a buyer to purchase an article at a price considered too high. This point has been brought out by F. J. Lisman, New York banker, who adds that no set of railway commissioners and mergers can operate upon what constitutes the best group of railroads, or what represents a fair price to purchaser and seller.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

LABOR ADOPTS  
RUSSIAN POLICYNo Controversy on General  
Council's Action Regarding  
Soviet Unions

By Special Cable

SCARBOROUGH, Sept. 11.—Con-

trary to expectation no controversial discussion took place in the

Trade Union Congress on the action

of the General Council to bring the

Russian trade union movement into

the all-inclusive International Labor

Union. The General Council's policy

was endorsed without criticism, all

the Conservative wing leaders re-

maining silent, and the council was

authorized to continue its efforts in

the same direction. Nothing was

said about the line of action to be

taken if the Amsterdam International

Council maintains its attitude

of hostility to the suggestion

that its constitution should be re-

vised to permit the entry of the

Russians, but the Anglo-Russian

committee, already in existence,

would keep the British and Russian

movements in touch with each other.

The contract signed by the Russians

with Amsterdam cannot be known be-

fore December, when the next meet-

ing of its council will be held. A no-

table episode in the debate was the

avowal by Mr. Tomsky, the Russian

travelling agent, that the Russian

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FRENCH EXPECT  
ACTION TAKEN  
TO BE DECISIVEMore Weight of Material,  
It Is Said, Should Suffice  
to Crush Adversaries

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 11.—While Abd-el-

Krim is obliged to concentrate his

forces to resist the Spanish, who

have begun a great offensive with

the object of relieving the Rifian

pressure on Tetuan, where the Mo-

roccans are attacking the Spanish.

These are the points where the liveli-

est battle is proceeding.

Naturally, the French believe the

preparations made by General Pétain

are such that the present opera-

tions will be decisive. The French

troops probably number 15,000, and

a considerable proportion of them

are actually engaged on the line be-

tween Oujda and Taza. The im-

mediate objective is to clear the left

bank of the River Ouergha, but it

is asked whether, if the move is suc-

cessful it will be possible to pen-

etrate the Rif territory.

Masses of Munitions

Such masses of munitions have

been brought up that it is expected

the more weight of material will

crush the adversaries. It is, after all,

only a small space which is sand-

wiched between the French and Span-

ish forces. It is about 150 miles long

and 25 miles deep. Nevertheless, it

contains difficult, indeed inaccessible,

mountain ranges.

Some time ago it was understood

that the French ministers promised

in Parliament not to permit the

French troops to go outside the

French zone. Obviously the Rifians

cannot be finally beaten unless the

French change their mind, as ap-

pears unlikely, but if, on the other

hand, the French endeavor to move

across the mountains they will have

to abandon their modern equipment,

and even the small forces of Abd-el-

Krim, which are estimated at 40,000,

should be able to render a formidable

account of themselves.

The position, therefore, appears to

be that the French will manage by

superior strength to reach the

Spanish frontier, which is 20 miles

away, and Abd-el-Krim will then

be left free to throw all his troops

against the Spanish, who are already

in a very uncomfortable case, both at

Tetuan and Alhucemas. Bay, One

cannot, in these circumstances, con-

sider the Rifian position desperate.

No Real Peril for Africa

It may be anticipated that the

French will succeed in the limit of

their objective of clearing the French

zone of the mountains they will have

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## Crew of the PN-9, No. 1, Rescued From the Pacific

Rogers Promoted; PB-1 to Try Flight

By the Associated Press

HONOLULU, Sept. 11.—Commander

John Rodgers and his crew of four

with the missing transpacific air-

plane PN-9, No. 1, were found late

yesterday riding atop choppy seas

by the U. S. submarine R-4. They

had been lost 218½ hours after a

plunge from the air after 26 hours

hurling from San Francisco toward

Honolulu in the first such flight ever

attempted.

That Commander Rodgers and his

crew were sustained despite the ex-

posure was attested by the brief mes-

sages reporting the rescue. "Request

tug be sent to Nawiliwili for Rodgers

and crew, who in good health," read

a message intercepted by an amateur

radio operator in that city. Another

message from the R-4 said: "The

submarine R-4 is towing transpacific

plane to Nawiliwili and expects to

arrive about 5 o'clock. Please have

small boat meet us at anchorage." A

message addressed to Rear Admi-

ral John D. McDonald from Lieut.

D. R. Osborn Jr., commander of the

submarine said: "Plane PN-9 No. 1

located by R-4, 16 miles northwest of

Nawiliwili. Personnel safe. Am tow-

ing plane to Nawiliwili. Soon after-

ward came another message: "Re-

quest naval tug be sent to Nawiliwili,

Kauai, to tow the PN-9 No. 1. Com-

mander Rodgers and crew in good

health. Expect to make Nawiliwili by

5 p. m."

Drifted 450 Miles

Since the big plane reported that

its gasoline supply was gone and

cracking up was in prospect in an

emergency landing in the squally

weather it had drifted approximately

450 miles in a line almost due west-

ward from the point where it dropped

from the air.

The PN-9 No. 1 was found 15 miles

northwest of Oahu, upon which is

Honolulu and toward which the air-

ship was headed.

The crew on landing on Kauai

plainly stated the time which they

spent in the air was 26½ days. They

were heavily bronzed, their faces

were bronzed by the tropical sun.

The wings of the airplane were

smashed by the seas but the hull was

intact.

Food and water gave out on the

fifth day after the plane was forced

into the sea by lack of fuel. The men

therefore went without food for four

days. The fabric was torn off the

plane while it was being buffeted

about at sea and each man had to

eat from the air in response. This

was due to the fact that its drooping

antenna was under water.

One Rough Day at Sea

"We were forced to land the sec-

ond day out, as you know," a mem-

ber of the crew said. "We sighted

a merchant vessel five miles off.

Signals were sent up repeatedly and

every effort was made to attract at-

tention, but the steamer passed on."

After Commander Rodgers landed he

said: "We



## MERGING OF RAIL LINES LOOMING AS VITAL ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

brought out his plans for a new "super" railway across northern Pennsylvania, with a line 80 miles shorter than that of the Pennsylvania, between New York and Pittsburgh. Construction costs, including equipment, are placed at \$200,000,000 or \$250,000,000 a mile. Connection to New York, 77 miles is to be effected by the Lehigh Valley east from Easton.

**Mr. Lore's Plans**  
Mr. Lore, by projecting this new railway and appearing before the commission with every evidence of sincerity in his purpose to construct it if authority is granted, has changed his status from that of the president of two small railroads, widely separated, to that of occupying with the Van Sweringen the center of the stage in the eastern merger situation. Entering the southwestern field, where the Missouri Pacific under L. W. Baldwin has gradually been assembling a railroading system, Mr. Lore is reported to have acquired if not a controlling, at least a directing, interest in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas line.

Whether his ultimate purpose is to close up the gap between his present Delaware & Hudson and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas eastern terminus at St. Louis by means of the Wabash and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, on which he now has an option, is one of the questions interesting railroading men. While there would still be a broken link in the chain, since the B. & O. does not make a physical connection with the D. & H., the rounding out of this system would produce a railway from the Hudson River to Texas practically under one management.

That the Wabash may be expected to work in harmony with the D. & H. in its aspirations is evidenced by the fact that W. H. Williams, its chairman, is also vice-president and a director of the D. & H. company.

**Voluntary Consolidations**  
While following these developments with interest and care, railroad officials, even while unfriendly to the projected development in the east and southwest, which events have recently forecast point to a tendency to merge without compulsion. Such natural combinations between roads having matters in common, such as through traffic arrangements, are held to be in the logical manner in which the merger possibilities can be developed in such a way as to produce the anticipated economies.

Commenting on the proposal to force consolidations with a period tentatively fixed at seven years, in the event the roads do not voluntarily undertake it prior to that time, a railroad official referred to the situation in England. The railways there were merged, arbitrarily, he said, into four large systems, since which time the transportation situation has not been good.

This, he added, points to what he termed the "incongruity of an arbitrary scrambling of the roads, without assurance that the economies would be effected or that the public would be better, or even as well, served as it now is with competitive conditions producing a reliable transportation service."

**PRESS BOARD MEMBER NAMED**  
AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11 (AP)—The Maine members of the Associated Press yesterday elected J. Norman Towle, publisher of the Bangor Daily News, as a member of the eastern division advisory board of the Associated Press. Mr. Towle succeeds William H. Dow, who recently sold his interests in the Portland Evening Express to Guy P. Gannett.

**MELTING STEEL DOWN IN CENTS**  
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11—Heavy melting steel is quoted \$12.50 to \$13.50 a ton, a decrease of 75 cents a ton, as result of light demand.

**EVENTS TONIGHT**  
Address by Dr. Tehy Hsieh, "China and Its Relations With the United States," Engineers' Club, 8:30.  
Symphony Hall—"Winds of Chance," 8:15.  
Tramont Temple—"The Fool," 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Combined drama lecture the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the New England Dahlia Society; Horticultural Hall, 2.  
Outing at Pemberton of the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company marking the fifth anniversary. Leave Rowe's Wharf at 10.  
Pythian outing at Onset, 1.  
Brookline Bird Club: City Point, for shore birds, 1:30.  
Baseball, Braves' Field: Philadelphia vs. Boston, National League, 7:15.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Founded 1883 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Religious Publication. Published daily except Sundays and holidays. By The Christian Science Publishing Society, 150 North Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$1.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$1.00; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 10 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., as special agent of postage provided for in special 1101, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

## LEGION HOLDING ANNUAL SESSION

Predicted Contests for Office Fide as Nominations Are Made—Drain Present

Harmony characterized today's proceedings of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, which is being held in Ford Hall. Rumors of contests faded when the delegates assembled and when nominations for departmental officers for 1926-1927 were called for, only one candidate was named for department commander, and then, as the first break in sentiment, two men were named each for second vice commander and third vice commander. The election of the department officers will take place tomorrow.

Francis J. Good, first vice commander, was nominated for the highest office in the gift of the Massachusetts Legionnaires by Robert J. White, chairman of the Middlesex County delegation, 195 strong, and chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Department.

For first vice commander to succeed Mr. Good, John F. J. Herbert of Worcester, past department commander, named William McGinnis of Lawrence Post, No. 11.

For second vice commander, Richard P. Felt of Boston, was nominated by Thomas McGowan of Woburn, while Coleman C. Curran, chairman of the Suffolk County delegation, was named for the place by Christopher Halligan of Dorchester.

The nomination of third vice commander, William J. Miller of North Andover and A. C. Jasper, Dennis H. Haverly of Fitchburg had no opposition to his re-nomination for adjutant.

Prior to the nominating speeches the convention worked for more than an hour passing various corrective amendments to the state constitution to bring it into line with the national constitution of the American Legion.

Nations Commander James A. Drain, who had been expected to be present and address the convention early today, was not able to get here in time, but he arrived in time to go with the delegates to Nantasket, where after a shore dinner had been eaten, he delivered his address.

Early in today's deliberations, almost immediately after the body of veterans had been called to order by Commander Harlow the delegates rose and stood at attention for 30 seconds as a silent tribute to United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Elliot McDowell, commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, was introduced to the convention and in a short and well turned address he brought congratulations of his command to the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion.

The nominations of the various officers of the department required more than an hour for their completion; nearly every candidate, whether there was opposition or not, was named by two or three delegates.

**HOLIDAY SALE PLANNED**  
Plans for the holiday sale to be held in Gilbert Hall early in December were discussed yesterday at the first fall meeting of the Ladies Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home, Massachusetts, which was held in Hall B, Tremont Temple.

Stuart Wadsworth who recently returned from the Woman's Relief Corps convention, held in Grand Rapids, presided.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and unsettled; possibly showers tonight and Saturday; cooler by Sunday night; moderate to fresh south to west winds.  
Region: Showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday, fresh south-west winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(3 a. m. Standard meridian)  
Albany ..... 74  
Atlantic City ..... 74  
Boston ..... 72  
Buffalo ..... 72  
Calgary ..... 72  
Chicago ..... 72  
Cleveland ..... 72  
Denver ..... 72  
Des Moines ..... 72  
Detroit ..... 72  
Evanston ..... 72  
Grand Rapids ..... 72  
Hartford ..... 72  
Helena ..... 72  
Jacksonville ..... 72  
Kansas City ..... 72  
Los Angeles ..... 72  
Memphis ..... 72  
Miami ..... 72  
Milwaukee ..... 72  
Minneapolis ..... 72  
Montreal ..... 72  
New Orleans ..... 72  
New York ..... 72  
Philadelphia ..... 72  
Pittsburgh ..... 72  
Portland, Ore. .... 72  
Portland, Me. .... 72  
Reno ..... 72  
San Francisco ..... 72  
Seattle ..... 72  
St. Louis ..... 72  
St. Paul ..... 72  
Tampa ..... 72  
Washington ..... 72

**High Tides at Boston**  
(Daylight Saving Time)  
Friday, 7:15 p. m.; Saturday, 7:50 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:35 p. m.

**Celery**  
"RAISED FOR YOU IN KALAMAZOO"  
Four bunches (24 stalks), packed in paraffin (within 60 miles) for \$1.50. Guaranteed or refund money.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

**B. & M. REJECTS SOFT COAL BIDS**  
Would Contract for Five-Year Supply—Tests Heating Values

Following extensive tests of the heating and burning value of several grades of bituminous coals—open which Boston shippers of bituminous submitted bids to the Boston & Maine Railroad for a five-year supply of 5,000,000 tons—the railroad has rejected all bids that were submitted.

The incident occurred on the road between Shumen and Kaspican. Seeing the team approaching, out of control, the King shouted to his chauffeur to stop, but before the chauffeur acted the horses were close at hand.

The King jumped to the running board of his car, swung off, seized the bridle of one of the horses and hung on until he had brought the team to a stop.

**SEVERAL FRIENDS**  
Several friends had decided to attend an Oriental play by a company recently arrived from China. Purchasing their tickets they soon found themselves in the midst of a truly Chinese atmosphere.

The play had commenced and they were the only Canadians in the audience. The women of the party were rather uneasy in this strange gathering and in this state of thought it was very hard for them to become immersed in the illusion which forms the greater part of a Chinese play.

They were made to feel at home, however, through one of the most finished acts of anticipated helpfulness they had ever witnessed. Knowing that the visitors were strangers, transported for the time being into a strange land, a young Chinese man, who was seated in the row immediately behind them, proceeded to outline the main theme of the play.

A few moments later this young man went back to have his place as interpreter filled by an elderly man, who carried on in the same strain, enabling them to grasp the action of the play. Imagine their surprise a few moments later to be handed two sheets of letter head paper on which was neatly typed the whole synopsis of the play and, in perfect English!

It appears that the elder interpreter was the manager, and had instructed the younger man to type something in English so that the visitors might understand better. With one courteous stroke racial prejudice was broken down and its place was found an assurance and confidence that enabled the strangers to enter into the spirit of the play so successfully.

**POTATO STORAGE WAREHOUSE PLANNED**  
MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 11 (Special)—The Vermont Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association is considering the project of building a central storage warehouse or smaller district warehouses in Vermont, and has appointed a committee to investigate the matter and report. The storage problem is one of the most serious that face the growers, for in years like last year, when there is a glut in the market, the stock cannot be held for more favorable prices for lack of suitable storage facilities.

The association also plans to cooperate at the annual winter meeting in Burlington of the State Dairy-men's Association and the Maple Sugar Makers' Association. At that time the potato growers will present part of the program and have a potato exhibit.

**GOVERNOR'S DAY HELD AT CONNECTICUT FAIR**  
HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10 (AP)—Representatives of governors of Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island, attending Governor's Day at the state fair, in company with Governor Trumbull, United States Sen-

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Most art stores carry this pencil in stock. If you cannot procure it at your store, please send your order direct, postage paid, for 15 cents. Ask for "Frang" Charcoal Pencil No. 602, soft.

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Opposite Capital Theatre (Phone Circle 1450)

## STRONGER ALIEN LAW PATROL URGED FOR DETROIT DISTRICT

(Continued from Page 1)

trial of these obtaining all along the American border. As the federal nature of the situation is the realization that the high wages paid by American factories in Detroit and elsewhere are only possible through the existence of immigration laws. It is charged that many workers outside of the United States are employed in the factories in Detroit and elsewhere who have made illegal entry into the country.

The aliens who enter the United States surreptitiously are just the kind we do not want as American citizens, said Maj. Fred Davenport, patrol inspector in charge here. "They start their citizenship with a lie! We have a good immigration law, passed by Congress and supported by the people, and it ought to be enforced. Our service is done when it can be enforced. It is the material of its disposal."

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## STRONGER ALIEN LAW PATROL URGED FOR DETROIT DISTRICT



VOLSTEAD ACT DEBATE TOPIC  
IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTMassachusetts Anti-Saloon League Leader Defends  
Measure Against Attack Made by Roland D. Sawyer  
Before Springfield Gathering

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11 (Special)—Politics shared honors with prohibition at a debate between William M. Forgrave, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and Roland D. Sawyer, of Ware, member of the House of Representatives and Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second Massachusetts District, before 500 persons in Central High School last night.

The question under debate was: "Resolved: That the Volstead Act should be so amended that the alcoholic content permitted in non-intoxicating beverages be changed from one-half of 1 per cent to the 2.75 per cent standard of war-time beer."

Major William H. Felker, of Northampton, Republican candidate for Congress from the District, who was referee of the debate, took advantage of the opportunity to introduce himself to the city's voters and criticize his opponent.

**Quick to Reply**  
Mr. Forgrave was quick to reply to the arguments advanced by Representative Sawyer, who was the first speaker, and charged that the Volstead act had proved to be an unenforceable law. Mr. Forgrave said that all the present propaganda for modification of the Volstead Act could be traced directly to the United States Brewers' Association and allied organizations.

He asked Representative Sawyer four questions:

Will Mr. Sawyer deny that the Eighteenth Amendment was legally adopted as part of the Federal Constitution in the normal manner, and in all human probability will continue to be a part of the Constitution as long as the Constitution itself stands?

Will Mr. Sawyer deny that it was the duty of Congress to pass appropriate legislation for the enforcement of the amendment?

Will Mr. Sawyer deny that it is the duty of all officials, both federal and state, in accordance with their oath of office, to see that the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws appropriate thereto are enforced?

Will Mr. Sawyer deny that since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment the old-time saloon has been the most conspicuous failure of the most important law passed by the United States Congress?

To these questions Representative Sawyer replied generally, declaring that they were beside the question under debate, which concerned directly the amendment of the Volstead Act. He announced that the voters of this district had choice of all phases of the prohibition question.

tion in the candidates in the coming election.

Mayor Felker said at the conclusion of Representative Sawyer's address that he had refused to answer Mr. Forgrave's prohibition questionnaire at the opening of the campaign because he would not permit any organization to dictate his policy. He added that after mature consideration and a reading of the Constitution he could not do otherwise than come forth in absolute support of the document.

**Unfair Adoption Charged**  
Representative Sawyer charged that the Eighteenth Amendment was unfairly adopted when the soldiers were overseas. Mr. Forgrave replied that the amendment came after an educational campaign, and that those who voted for it were elected on prohibition platforms before the soldiers went to Europe. He charged Representative Sawyer with casting a slur on the American army, in his statement, and pointed out that in Ohio, after the soldiers returned, beer was turned down by a big 100-000 majority.

Mr. Forgrave said in his first argument that as a boy he had learned from watching dog fights that the big dog was always on top, and that the little one squealed the loudest. This same condition is true today, he continued. In part, he said:

If the prohibition laws were perfectly enforced it would be the out-coming miracle of the ages. Who can name any law to which perfect obedience is given? For example, we read daily of illegal traffic in drugs but no one suggests that the anti-narcotic law should be repealed. On the contrary the suggestions made in response to these laws are for the purpose of stricter enforcement.

The question narrows itself to this: Can the Volstead Act be modified to make the definition of non-intoxicating beverages 2.75 per cent instead of one-half of 1 per cent and still be in accordance with the Eighteenth Amendment, and would such modification assist in the enforcement of the law?

Such a modification would be held to be a violation of the Eighteenth Amendment. If the courts should conclude that such a beverage was in fact intoxicating, there is a very respectable body of opinion that beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol is in fact intoxicating. The subject was exhaustively considered in the war-time prohibition cases and was also considered at length by the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate in several hearings that were conducted before the passage of the Volstead law.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that under the police

power the authority of the people to regulate, curb, or destroy the liquor traffic are practically unlimited. As to the definition of alcoholic beverages, the court has said in the Rhode Island versus Palmer case as follows: "While recognizing that there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in treating beverages as within its power of enforcement, we think those limits are not transcended by the provision of the Volstead Act whereby liquors containing as much as one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume may be used for beverage purposes and treated as within that power."

**Could Not Understand**  
Mr. Forgrave declared that he could not understand his opponent's stand on the Volstead Act in that both the Republican and Democratic parties had written enforcement into their respective platforms. "There are too many seeking office who are politicians. What we need is more statesmen," he said.

In his first rebuttal Representative Sawyer answered Mr. Forgrave's questions, saying that Congress had the power to amend the Volstead Act. Representative Sawyer said that his opponent's first question had no bearing on the debate and that he had not attacked the Eighteenth Amendment. He answered the second and third questions in the affirmative and on the fourth question he agreed that the saloon had passed, but claimed that the exchange of the saloon for the bootlegger was no gain to the public.

Answering Representative Sawyer's statement that the act had been vetoed by President Wilson, Mr. Forgrave replied that Mr. Wilson had often been out of step with the country at large. He asked Representative Sawyer why he did not come out for hard liquor and fighting drunks instead of the "gutter drunks" produced by beer. He concluded by saying that in all states that had tried the 2.75 per cent beer, every one had repealed it.

Representative Sawyer was given a five minutes' rebuttal. He gave in support of non-enforcement of the act the claim that 200 prohibition officers were arrested in May and June for accepting bribes, and that bootleggers were bringing in the vilest sort of liquor.

There was no decision and while Representative Sawyer received the greater volume of applause, there was no lack of support for Mr. Forgrave when he took the platform. He made the statement in the first part of his address that he had been under the impression that the meeting was to be a debate rather than a political rally.

DALLAS SOCIETY  
PLANS EXHIBITION

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the New England Dahlia Society will hold a combined show at Horticultural Hall, beginning Saturday at 2 p. m., and extending through Sunday. Unusual preparations are being made for this exhibition, which will attract growers from a wide radius. Many novelties will be seen this year, and some exceptionally attractive decorative designs are being arranged. On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock a lecture on the growing of dahlias will be given by Prof. C. H. Conners of New Brunswick, N. J., and on Sunday afternoon, Dr. Walter G. Kendall of Atlantic will lecture on the cultivation of the grape by amateurs. As usual the exhibition and lectures will be free.

CONNECTICUT LABOR  
TO ESTABLISH BANK

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 11 (AP)—Delegates to the fortieth annual convention of the Connecticut Federation of Labor yesterday voted 87 to 17 to launch a movement to establish a labor bank in this State. It will have an authorized capital of \$200,000. Fifty-five per cent of the stock is to be in the hands of labor unions, and the remainder disposed of at large.

Stock in the bank will be sold by a professional promoter. Only two shares will be allowed to go to one person.

Four Days More  
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Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday  
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We Deliver Everywhere  
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"We appreciate your patronage"

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HAVE comfort in your home this winter. Heat is comfort. PUT your Chimneys in shape and get heat value for every dollar.

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\$8.00  
Latest Charles & David Special..... \$5.00  
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**Specialization in dresses for larger girls**  
A NEW shop for dresses to fit girls who are inclined to be stout. Dresses that don't bind at the arms, have plenty of width and fullness and do away with the necessity of buying dresses much larger than usual, in order to get needed fullness. A variety of materials and styles. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Prices \$2.50 to \$19.75.  
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Diamond Merchants and Jewelers  
110 Tremont St., Boston

**National Butchers Company**  
One of the Largest Retailers of Meats in America  
1435 Massachusetts Avenue (Harvard Square), Cambridge

1390 Beacon Street (Cambridge Circle) BROOKLINE  
137 Harvard Avenue ALLSTON  
76 Monroe Street LYNN  
44 State Street NEWBURYPORT  
254 Court Street SALEM  
7 Market Square, Amesbury

**William Cullen Bryant Home**  
Cared for by Granddaughter

CUMMINGTON, Mass., Sept. 11 (Special)—One of the gems of the Hampshire hills is the William Cullen Bryant homestead, which has never appeared to better advantage than now, under the painstaking care of the poet's granddaughter, Mrs.

Minna Goddard, and her son, Conrad Godwin Goddard, who now own the property and make it their summer home. Mrs. Goddard is a daughter of Parke Godwin, the author and editor who for many years was associated with Bryant on the New York Evening Post, when the poet was its chief editor. When not in Cummingtown, the family passes its time in New York City and at Roslyn, L. I.

The house in which Bryant passed much of his early life sits on an elevation and overlooks a wide range of more or less wooded country, transected by the brooks and vales that furnished inspiration for so many of his nature poems. Including what are known as the lower and upper places, the property comprises some 300 acres, the line between the two being marked for much of the distance by a massive stone wall. Near the house is the great orchard where the author of "Thanatopsis" passed much time as a boy, and on the upper place is a smaller orchard. Coming close up to the house in the rear is a large pine grove, and there is much timber of various kinds on the place.

A mile from the homestead is the site of the poet's birthplace, now marked by a granite monument. The property is owned by Miss Katherine Fraser, harpist, who conducts there the "Music Box," a summer school of music, and gives a series of recitals each season for the benefit of pupils and music lovers.

When Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis" he lived in a small frame house that long since disappeared. The homestead to which his father, Dr. Peter Bryant removed later, was for many years closely linked with the poet. From it he built two highways, lead-

ing respectively to East and West Cummingtown, and gave them to the town. Tradition associates many localities in the neighborhood with the poet, and the scenery is especially varied.

The conference will ask each of the states in New England to establish soft coal publicity bureaus where the use of coal will be illustrated by descriptive pamphlets, printed and distributed showing not only how to burn bituminous but what kind to buy and how to know one grade from another.

**MASONS TO VISIT HOME AT CHARLTON**  
Opportunity Offered to Observe Value of Benevolence

Masonic club day is to be observed at the Masonic Home, Charlton, Sunday, when several hundred Masons and their families will be given opportunity to see what the organization has been doing during the past few years for Masons, their wives and widows. A few months ago the Williams addition to the home was dedicated.

Plans have been made by the Engineers Blue Room Club of Boston, membership in which numbers about 1000, to make their annual pilgrimage to the home Sept. 13 and the Massachusetts Federation of Masonic Clubs, Inc., has arranged to have the various affiliated clubs throughout the State, join in the visit, making it a club day for 1925.

Herbert B. Stone, president of the federation, says that the pilgrimage will be made by automobiles, starting about 9 a. m. from the different parts of the State. Each party will take its own lunches and make the occasion a picnic as well as an official visit to the establishment.

**BIGGER DOCK SQUARE PROJECT INDORSED**  
Almost unanimous support was given to the proposed widening of Dock Square and adjacent highways in the market district at the public hearing yesterday before the Boston Street Commission.

Mr. Burnham expressed the view that the property on North Street would increase in value about 30 per cent, and that the property on North and South streets would rise 50 per cent. He added, however, that he believed the full benefits would not be realized with the Court-Cambridge Street widening until Exchange Street was also widened from 23 to 60 feet, equal with the width of Congress Street.

**FAIRS TO TEACH SOFT COAL USE**  
Demonstrations of the way to burn bituminous coal are to be one of the features of the fairs to be held at Topsfield, Greenfield, Acton, Springfield, Brockton and Plymouth, according to announcement made yesterday by Samuel Silverman, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston and one of the Massachusetts members of the New England Governor's Coal Conference.

Arthur W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture, is in correspondence with the officials of other fairs which are to be held this year asking them to provide space for a soft coal burning outfit which the State will supply and where an expert will show the people how the more abundant form of fuel may be made clean and practical as a substitute for anthracite.

**SIDEWHEELS REPORTED SOLD**  
Sale of the last two sidewheel steamships in the fleet of the Eastern Steamship Company, Inc., to C. L. Dimon of New York was reported in maritime circles today. The "Tansom B. Fuller," which has been in the Portland-Boston service for many years, has been sold, it is understood, and will be used in a steamship excursion service up the Hudson River. Negotiations are under way for the sale of the City of Bangor, which was formerly in service from Boston to Kennebec river ports, but which now runs between Boston and Portland.

**MINNA GODDARD, AND HER SON, CONRAD GODWIN GODDARD, WHO NOW OWN THE PROPERTY AND MAKE IT THEIR SUMMER HOME. MRS. GODDARD IS A DAUGHTER OF PARKE GODWIN, THE AUTHOR AND EDITOR WHO FOR MANY YEARS WAS ASSOCIATED WITH BRYANT ON THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, WHEN THE POET WAS ITS CHIEF EDITOR.**

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## BAN ON CRIME NEWS FAVORED

Warden at Joliet Prison  
Advocates Law to Sup-  
press Publication

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence).—There should be a law prohibiting American newspapers from exploiting crime by publishing in great detail lurid accounts of sensational crimes, which only serve to interest morbid curiosities and invite more crime. This is the opinion expressed by John L. Whitman, warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. Mr. Whitman was speaking from experience of 35 years as Cook County Jail at Chicago, superintendent of the Chicago House of Correction, state superintendent of prisons in Illinois, and warden at Joliet. When he recently established the merit system here, which statistics indicate is highly successful in developing character among prisoners, Mr. Whitman amazed his superiors by asking to be demoted from state superintendent to warden at Joliet so he could give undivided attention to development of the system.

**Sets Bad Example**  
"Yes, there ought to be a law against it, as without law there would be great difficulty in regulating publication of crime news," he continued. "I have long noted how persons in jail and penitentiary and many outside, who are susceptible, have a tendency to glorify bandits and other lawbreakers, whose exploits are displayed in newspapers. I have information that ideas for certain crimes have been gained by reading of similar crimes in newspapers. Thus these sensational reports have aided in promotion of crime."

In describing one case, detailed publication of which he believes has caused much crime, Mr. Whitman disclosed a hitherto unpublished incident in connection with the trial in Chicago more than a score of years ago of a gang of notorious car barn bandits. He told how a band of young men, reading newspaper descriptions of exploits of the bandits, served notice on Mr. Whitman, then jailer at Chicago, to leave the jail at a given time and surrender prisoners.

**Bandits Glorified**  
"These bandits, written up in the newspapers, were glorified," explained Mr. Whitman. "Many good youths were so influenced by lurid newspaper accounts that they, too, decided to try a life of crime. An element of young men, attracted by published details of the crimes, worked up an attempted jail delivery and served notice on me to quit the jail at a certain hour. Instead we quietly and, unobserved by any, slipped deputies into jail during the day and when midnight came the plot was frustrated."

"But there is no way of telling how many young men were later led into lives of crime merely because of the influence of reading detailed accounts of the crimes of these car barn bandits."

"A law limiting the publishing of crime details would give an opportunity to record good work done by police departments. The trouble is that the bad element in a police department gets public notice and the conscientious officer is not given public recognition, but suffers because he is one of the department that is criticized. With the new order the good officer would have a chance to be observed, and I believe that the disinterested policeman would be crowded out. Good eventually would win out."

"I am glad The Christian Science Monitor publishes no crime details. This newspaper is circulated in the penitentiary."

## SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE PERMIT Erection of High Building in Back Bay Awaits Ruling

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court is to determine whether a building 155 feet high may be built at Arlington and Newbury Streets, Back Bay. Some time ago Greenville H. Norcross and other owners of property on Commonwealth Avenue objected to the erection of a building at such a height, and the matter was brought before one judge of the Supreme Court. In their bill of equity the plaintiffs asked for a certiorari against members of the Board of Appeals, Boston, asking the Court to review the board's action in granting a building permit to William J. Storer.

After arguments had been presented today by both sides, Judge William C. White reserved the question involved for the full court. It is the plaintiffs' contention that the action of the Board of Appeals is illegal under the zoning act, while the defendants argue that the statutes upon which the plaintiffs base their contention has been implicitly repealed.

## EXTEND CIVIL SERVICE, LETTER CARRIERS' PLEA

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11 (Special).—A resolution protesting against the appointment of "politicians" to high office in the postal service and asking that such offices

H. F. CORNING & CO.  
Established 1812  
68 Church Street, Hartford, Conn.

SUITCASES—Fitted or Unfitted  
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For the Boarding School  
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Also a Complete Line of Meats  
and Groceries  
Hartford and Springfield

## WAR GUILT ISSUE AGAIN RAISED

Doorn Article Dealing With  
Col. House's Mission Is  
Published in Berlin

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The Deutsche Zeitung, one of the leading Nationalist organs, publishes an article entitled "Contributions to the question of war guilt," which does not give the name of the writer, but merely leaves the mysterious date line, "House Doorn in September," which in the opinion of Liberal circles here was either written by the Kaiser or with his knowledge and possibly under his direction.

## SCHEDULE PREPARED FOR RATE HEARING

I. C. C. Officials Will Meet in  
Boston Next Week

Schedule of the six-day hearings to be held before Interstate Commerce Commission officials at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, next week has been prepared, and beginning at 10 a. m. on Monday, Sept. 14, testimony will be taken as to the equitable revision of all freight rates throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. The question is of vital importance to shippers of freight, in any quantity, particularly to New England interests, according to William H. Day, manager of the transportation department of the Boston chamber.

Joseph B. Bastman, commissioner, and a former New England man, is to conduct the hearings in what is commonly known as the eastern class rate investigation, assisted by Howard Hosmer, examiner.

Testimony will be presented to the commission by representatives of the Chamber, calculated to protect to the fullest extent the interest of New England shippers, according to Mr. Day. The schedule to be followed at the hearings is briefly outlined as follows:

Sept. 14, cross-examination of witnesses who have testified at previous hearings in other parts of the country. Testimony submitted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Data offered by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Sept. 15, Maine Traffic Association. Sept. 16 and 17, manufacturers of paper in truck line and New England territory.

Sept. 17 to 19, inclusive, miscellaneous.

## COLONIAL WARS SOCIETY MEETS

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 10 (Special).—The New Hampshire Society of Colonial Wars at its annual meeting, voted to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the organization of independent government in New Hampshire by holding its thirty-third annual field day next year at Exeter. It was in this year that the constitutional government of New Hampshire was established in 1776, the first constitutional government independent of British rule in America. The society will co-operate with the state government in the celebration.

Officers chosen were: Governor, William H. Polson of Exeter; deputy governor-general (national society), John C. Thorne of Concord; deputy governor, Edward W. Rollins of Dover; lieutenant-governor, Edwin L. Edgerley of New York; secretary-treasurer, John Scales of Dover; chaplain, the Rev. William J. Jones of Perth Amboy, N. J.; historian, William H. Foster of Concord; registrar and genealogist, Harry B. Tasker of Dover; surgeon, Dr. John G. W. Knowlton of Exeter; chancellor, Edmund S. Boyer of Exeter, and auditor, Harold W. Brown of Dover.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Margaret Hubbard, Reading, Pa.; Mrs. W. C. Lewis, Tallahassee, Fla.; Miss Clara Lewis, Tallahassee, Fla.; W. C. Lewis, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. Fremont, Lockwood, Utah; Mr. and Mrs. George M. Swan, East Providence, R. I.; May Myers, Houston, Tex.; Augusta S. Freeman, East Orange, N. J.; Catherine Mary Ford, Providence, R. I.; Marie Laurent, Providence, R. I.

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COMPANY  
Complete  
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for 34 Years at  
103 Asylum Street and  
150 Trumbull Street  
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OUR State-Wide Sale of  
Smart Apparel for Men  
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## AUTHORS' CLUB PLANS WALT WHITMAN EXHIBIT

Special From Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A Walt Whitman exhibit of literary articles will be opened in the main exhibition room of the New York Public Library on Nov. 1 under the auspices of the Walt Whitman Memorial Committee of the Authors' Club, co-operating with the public library, according to an announcement by the committee.

A complete set of Whitman editions in prose and poetry—about 55 volumes in all—will be shown, as well as translations in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Russian and Japanese, together with 40 or 50 volumes of selections. The books of biography and criticism devoted entirely to Whitman will, said the committee's announcement, add another 40 or more volumes. There also are promised rare association books and presentation volumes.

Newspapers of the times containing Whitman's early editorial work and magazine contributions by him will be included in the exhibit. In addition, there will be many Whitman manuscripts and two of the historic notebooks, from the pages of which grew the first edition of "Leaves of Grass" in 1855.

## QUEENSLAND EXTENDS AERIAL MAIL SERVICE

BRISBANE, Queens., Aug. 3 (Special Correspondence).—The aerial highways are being utilized to a greater extent in Queensland, probably than in any other of the Australian states. Aerial mail services have been established between the coastal cities of Rockhampton and Townsville, and the farming centers of the western interior.

The service operated by the Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Limited is an organized airway which has been running with a high degree of safety and efficiency. Already 252,950 miles have been flown by the company's machines without any mishap. On a recent occasion A. J. Cotton and his son were flown a distance of 577 miles from Cloncurry to Charleville, between 11 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. on the same day in order to catch the mail train for Brisbane.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIAN WOMAN IS DEFEATED

Original Female Member of  
Parliament Loses Her Seat

PERTH, W. Aust., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Western Australia has now lost the distinction it enjoyed for several years of having the only woman member of Parliament in Australia. New South Wales is now sharing the honor. The women of Western Australia, however, are sanguine of increasing their representation.

The original legislator, Mrs. Cowans, was defeated by a male opponent who half apologized for his victory on the occasion of the declaration of the poll, but at a by-election shortly afterward Miss May Holman was chosen, without an election, for a seat in the Lower House.

The women of Western Australia are confident that the presence, even of one woman in Parliament, has been

Millinery of  
Distinction  
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OUTLET MILLINERY CO.  
Cor. Main and Pratt Streets  
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Women's Shop  
To be able to secure exclusive merchandise at irresistible prices makes this shop one without comparison.

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FLINT-BRUCE  
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for 34 Years at  
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TRUE BROTHERS  
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498-510 Main St., 44 Pynchon St.  
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Draperies Curtains Furniture  
Tremendous Clearance Sales in These Three Shops Before  
Going into New and Enlarged Quarters  
Within a short time the Drapery Shop, Furniture Shop, and Art Needlework Shop will be in completely new quarters. Before moving, we are holding these tremendous clearances closing out miscellaneous groups and discontinued lines of merchandise that we don't wish to carry over. New merchandise, new merchandise, new merchandise at special prices.

Albert Steiger Company  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## Children "Going to College" for Special B. U. Art Course

Project Originated by Miss Blanche E. Coleman Fol-  
lows Her Class for City's Business Men

There are small children, a handful of them in Boston, to whom the approaching autumn with its starting to school means, this year, something joyously adventurous and thrilling. They have never encountered before. Not only have their parents arranged that they shall attend art school—which it must be admitted is in any case a most pleasing adult sound—such an art school as, perhaps, has never been devised before for such young persons, but that art school, being housed within and conducted under the direction of Boston University children's art school, the institution gives its members, obviously, the right to draw themselves up to full height and to say, as only children, suddenly proud of excellent cause, can say in effect, "Well, Monsieur et Madame, we who are about to enter college."

The idea originated with Miss Blanche E. Coleman of Cambridge. It is an evolution of an idea she had several years ago for establishing an art school which should depart at some points from the conventional art school. It is not even, this children's art school, the first innovation in art matters which Miss Coleman has developed. The first was a class, held Saturday afternoons at the university and restricted to attendance by business men. There is one other organization in the country which at least resembles it.

Several years ago a group of business men in Chicago, whose leisure time was spent in the study of the Chicago Business Men's Art Club. They engaged an instructor and their earliest exhibitions bore out the belief that, often deeply hidden in men whose careers are commonly written in terms of banking and commerce, there is remarkable talent ready to be called forth by a little interest and encouragement.

Business Men's Class  
Miss Coleman's Saturday afternoon class justified itself, she says, a hundred times over almost immediately. "You see," said Miss Coleman, "the fact is known as the Science Monitor 'my work, which is in the decorative arts, brings me into contact with people who have leisure and time for reflection upon the things we all have locked up within us, those invisible things we've always wanted to do."

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I found a generous woman who would have aided me to open my own school, but I drew aside from such a volume of responsibility. I am not a natural teacher, perhaps. I talked to the administrators of Boston University. They had already wanted such a school within their organization but the eternal obstacle to expanding educational programs confronted them, lack of sufficient resources to do everything they desired to do. I could divert the endowment that would have been given

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When occasions arise where flowers seem essential, a visit to the Florists is a pleasure.

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Are Surprising to Find at  
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Straight from Fifth Avenue  
come the very best hats that  
Avenue approves of for the  
autumn season. They are  
smarter than all others for  
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## Children "Going to College" for Special B. U. Art Course

Project Originated by Miss Blanche E. Coleman Fol-  
lows Her Class for City's Business Men

There are small children, a handful of them in Boston, to whom the approaching autumn with its starting to school means, this year, something joyously adventurous and thrilling. They have never encountered before. Not only have their parents arranged that they shall attend art school—which it must be admitted is in any case a most pleasing adult sound—such an art school as, perhaps, has never been devised before for such young persons, but that art school, being housed within and conducted under the direction of Boston University children's art school, the institution gives its members, obviously, the right to draw themselves up to full height and to say, as only children, suddenly proud of excellent cause, can say in effect, "Well, Monsieur et Madame, we who are about to enter college."

The idea originated with Miss Blanche E. Coleman of Cambridge. It is an evolution of an idea she had several years ago for establishing an art school which should depart at some points from the conventional art school. It is not even, this children's art school, the first innovation in art matters which Miss Coleman has developed. The first was a class, held Saturday afternoons at the university and restricted to attendance by business men. There is one other organization in the country which at least resembles it.

Several years ago a group of business men in Chicago, whose leisure time was spent in the study of the Chicago Business Men's Art Club. They engaged an instructor and their earliest exhibitions bore out the belief that, often deeply hidden in men whose careers are commonly written in terms of banking and commerce, there is remarkable talent ready to be called forth by a little interest and encouragement.

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## PROHIBITION STAFF BEING REORGANIZED

Captain Parker Confers With  
New England Heads

Reorganizations of 15 members of the New England prohibition enforcement staff, which were offered last night and accepted by Capt. George A. Parker, head of the New England district, have cleared the way for the new men, who Captain Parker is planning to place in the force. It was not announced what men had resigned, and Captain Parker said today that he has not yet made his appointments.

Captain Parker conferred at length with administrators from the northern New England states.

Reuben B. Sams, who was named acting administrator for this district, and who held office here for a few days, is still in the federal Treasury Department office at Chauncy Street, assisting the new administrator in familiarizing himself with the details of his new office. It is expected that with the appointment by Captain Parker of his new force, more active work in prohibition enforcement will begin in New England.

## CLIFF DWELLING FOUND

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 7 (Special Correspondence).—Forest Reserve officials, working south of Bill Williams Mountain, have found a cliff dwelling that shows no signs of injury or of vandalism through the centuries it has stood. It is well protected by an overhanging cliff, upon which is a rock wall, evidently of defensive nature.

## Grey's Candy Store

270 Main St., Worcester, Mass.  
Try Our New Tea Room  
for Luncheon or Dinner  
Candy, Soda, Tea Room, Pastry

## Fall Hats

—from DOBBS  
—and STETSON  
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MAIN STREET AT PEARL  
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and Residences  
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STENBERG & Co., Inc.  
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## Fierer's Flower Shop

Flowers for All  
Occasions  
21 Pleasant Street  
Worcester, Mass.  
Telephone Park 4794

## Westclox Alarm Clocks

Daylight saving will soon be over and schools are opening. From now on a good alarm clock is a necessity and Westclox are good clocks. We have them in a variety of styles and sizes, ranging from  
\$1.50 up to \$4.50 Each  
DUNCAN & GOODELL CO.  
404 MAIN STREET  
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## GLENWOOD CLUB SALE

All Next Week. See Our Cooking Demonstration  
in the Window.  
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Company

## Reduction of 25%

In order to have your repair work done in time, bring it in now.  
SOL MARCUS  
35 Pleasant Street,  
Worcester, Mass.

## HALF PRICE and less on Genuine Victrolas

New Victor-Victrola Talking Machines of Latest Type Guaranteed  
by the Victor Company and Marcellus Roper Company  
\$150 Victrolas now \$74.50 \$200 Victrolas now \$98.50  
\$225 Victrolas now \$112.00 \$275 Victrolas now \$137.00  
Terms as Low as \$1 Per Week During This Sale

## Marcellus Roper Co.

384 MAIN STREET  
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## LAND OF BLOOMS ON NORTH SHORE

Beautiful Gardens Soften  
the Rugged Landscape  
Along Coast.

Massachusetts' North Shore is rapidly becoming celebrated for the development of its private gardens. The recent exhibition of the North Shore Horticultural Society, at Manchester, called attention to some of the newer gardens, and the formation of the Cape Ann Garden Club at Gloucester, with a membership of 75, indicates the growth of interest in that section. It is only very recently that extensive gardens have been made in the Gloucester section, but several splendid examples of landscape work are now being developed.

One of the best is on the summer estate of William H. Robinson of Pittsburgh, Pa. This estate is located at Bear Rocks and includes a rose garden, said to be, with one or two exceptions, the finest on the Atlantic coast. Mr. Robinson's estate also includes an extensive rock garden, built in an unusual manner, at the base of a retaining wall.

### Attractive Rock Garden

There are several attractive gardens in Magnolia, but a much larger number is to be found at Manchester, where a dozen notable gardens have been established, the newest being that of Albert C. Burrage, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Mr. Burrage has laid out a pretentious formal garden which was planted the past spring, but which has been blooming freely all summer. Mr. Burrage also has erected greenhouses, one of which contains an interesting and unique rock garden.

Another comparatively new and very unusual garden is that of James J. Phelan at Smith's Point, Manchester. This garden, which was planned by Arthur J. Shurtliff, landscape architect, has been built on the side of what was formerly a sharp cliff, perhaps 40 feet high. The rocks have been cut away, retaining walls built, and much earth filled in. The result of this work was to form a series of terraces rising to the level of the lawn which surrounds the house. The architectural features, which include covered entrance gates and walls, have been executed in the manner of California's old missions, making a fascinating composition. The lower levels of the garden are gained by steps leading from a concrete balcony which is reached through a massive mission gate, at the top of which is a niche where a bell hangs. Water flows from a fountain attached to the wall on the second level and is carried by a concrete sluiceway to a series of pools in which aquatic plants are grown. The garden is so arranged as to give an unbroken succession of flowers from spring until autumn, and the view from the upper terrace is a glorious one at all seasons.

### Mrs. McGinley's Garden

An equally remarkable garden only a short distance away belongs to Mrs. John R. McGinley, and has been developed under her personal direction in the past few years. This is a rock garden. It is planted on a promontory which projects into the sea like the prow of a ship, and is overlooked by a commodious porch which suggests a ship's bridge. This promontory was formerly an almost solid ridge rounded like an orange.

Mrs. McGinley has had walks blasted out in different directions, earth being filled in, grass planted, and stepping-stones laid down. The crevices in the ridges have been filled with earth and made gay with flowering plants. In two instances large

cavities have been constructed for pools. One of these contains water lilies and goldfish, while the other is filled with lotus plants.

At the lower end of the garden a large swimming pool has been made, being surrounded by evergreen trees of a formal type. On the lower level a vegetable garden has been established where formerly only a rocky beach existed, a retaining wall having made this arrangement possible.

One of the best-known gardens in Manchester is that of Mrs. Gardner M. Lane. This garden, which has been established for several years, is very extensive and contains a great variety of plants.

Dr. J. Henry Lancashire has a delightful inclosed garden at his summer home which is on the ocean side a long distance from the highway. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Mrs. Meredith Whitehouse and Miss Evelyn Sturges also have well-known gardens in Manchester.

### Flowers All Seasons

One of the largest and most notable gardens on the North Shore is that of Mrs. William H. Moore, Prides Crossing. This garden is so managed as to be filled with flowers from the beginning until the end of the season. Running along its side is a pleached alley which is not matched, probably, anywhere in the country. This alley is made of willow trees interlaced at the top so as to form a perfect covering, and the wide space at each side of the walk leading to the alley is filled with pachyandra, a low growing plant which will flourish even in shady places. The lawn is one of the most noteworthy features of the Moore estate. It covers many acres and is often named as the finest lawn on the North Shore. Its only rival being probably that on the Prick estate, only a short distance away.

Farther up the North Shore, at Beverly, a very interesting garden is found at Dawson Hill, the home of the Misses Hunt. This estate, which has been established for many years, is beautifully laid out. The extensive gardens are filled with perennials, except for a large space in the center which is given over wholly to roses.

## Three Views of North Shore Gardens Where Art Has Combined With Landscape's Natural Beauty



Upper Left: A Walk in the Garden of Mrs. William H. Moore, One of the Most Extensive on the North Shore. Upper Right: Rock Garden Overlooking the Sea, the Property of Mrs. John R. McGinley. Lower: Terraced Spanish Garden of James J. Phelan, Filled With Perennials and Backed by Walls, Gateways, and Iron Grilled Steps.

## SUNSET STORIES

### The Blue Larkspur

IT WAS a late September afternoon, but the round red sun shone as brightly as in mid-summer. The flower garden back of the cottage was fairly ablaze with dancing light and color.

Little Margaret, having had her afternoon nap, was sitting in a fresh blue frock on a garden bench in the shade near the house with Mother and big sister Sue. Their dresses were blue, too, just like Margaret's. "All of a piece," said Mother, smiling. They were watching the gay butterflies and listening to the droning bees as they flew about among the flowers gathering honey.

"What are the bees doing with the yellow dust, Mother?" asked Sue. "They will make it into bee bread for the little ones," said Mother, "by mixing it with honey."

"I like honey, too," said little Margaret, looking up at Mother with clear blue eyes. "The bees are generous," said Mother. "There will be enough honey for themselves and us too. And she glanced at the lovely red level on the apple tree farther down the garden."

Just then they heard a humming sound, louder than the droning of the bees, and something whirring and bright and larger than a bee darted quickly toward them.

"It's a hummingbird!" said Mother very softly. "Keep perfectly still and quiet and perhaps we can see it gather honey too."

"It has a bee in its mouth," whispered Margaret. Sue giggled a bit. "That's its long bill," she whispered back. "It reaches down into the flowers with it."

"Hooty," said Mother, "here it comes again. See the lovely red level on its throat!"

Back came the little creature a second time, its tiny wings whirring around like a fan, and the red jewel on its throat shining like a bright light. But instead of flying toward

the flowers it darted right at Margaret as if to fly into her face. Margaret drew back a bit with shining eyes, and the hummingbird drew back too. Then it darted forward again. Once more it drew back and again darted forward. This it did three times while the children, quiet as mice, gazed at the beautiful bird with wide open happy eyes. Then it flew away like a little streak of light.

Mother looked puzzled for a moment—then she clapped her hands. "Why, Margie darling," she said happily, "the hummingbird took you for a flower! It thought you were a larkspur and it came to you for honey."

Margaret smiled and clapped her hands. "Happy day!" she cried, stretching out her hands to the dancing flowerbed.

But Sue looked a bit sober. "We didn't have any honey to give it, Mother," she said a little wistfully. "No," said Mother, smiling, "the larkspur has its honey, but we gave it something, didn't we?"

Sue thought a moment before she answered. Then she said happily: "We gave it our love, didn't we, Mother?"

"Yes," said Mother, "and we will give it more larkspurs next summer. That's the way we can say 'thank you' for its beauty."

That evening there were strangers at dinner and one of them, after the manner of grown people, said to Margaret:

"What is your name, Little One?" A far-away look came into Margaret's eyes as she answered:

"Flower."

The lady looked a bit puzzled, but Mother, who chattered to everybody, smiled to herself, for she knew that Margaret was thinking of the hummingbird who took her for a larkspur.

### SOLDIERS' RELIEF HEAD NAMED

Mayor Cutler appointed Maj. William J. Casey of the Boston municipal printing plant to be acting commissioner in charge of soldiers' relief yesterday to take the place of Brig. Gen. John H. Dunn, who resigned to become a candidate for Mayor of Boston.

### MOTORCOACH SERVICE FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

The motorcoach service of the Boston & Maine Transportation Company between Franklin, Hill, Bristol and New Hampshire Lake, N. H., which the New Hampshire Public Service Commission authorized recently, will be started Sept. 14, in partial substitution for passenger train service. It was announced today. One mixed-train a day each way will be operated by rail between Franklin and Bristol.

The service will include four motorcoach trips a day in each direction between Franklin and Hill, with three of these trips between Franklin and Bristol, and two trips between Franklin and New Hampshire Lake.

The service will be operated by the Boston & Maine Transportation Company, which is a subsidiary of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

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### THOMPSON'S HOLYOKE BUSINESS SCHOOL

Day School now in session. Evening School Sept. 14, Tuesday and Friday evenings.

250 High Street, HOLYOKE, MASS. Tel. 61

Save Coal  
With the Scientific Fuel Saver  
The CRUCIATOR

Will save coal, labor and heat. It is easily attached to any steam, water or hot air heater. Average cost installed, \$80 to \$100. Will save 15¢ per ton of coal. Consult us without obligation. 30,000 users in New England. It positively works. It cannot do otherwise. Here is an opportunity. No heating experience necessary for installation.

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305 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Bordered Crepe  
\$3.25 Yard  
Regularly \$4.50 yard  
Suede crepe, 50 inches wide, in shades of tan, red, peach, yellow and biscuit with fancy border. Requires 1 1/2 yards for dress.

A. Steiger & Co.  
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Registration Days  
Boston University  
Law School  
September 16-17-18

Lectures Begin Sept. 21  
Three years' course, leading to the degree of LL.B. (Three years' course for college graduates.)

Two years of college instruction is required for admission. Courses for LL.B. require three years. Those who have received this degree from this or any other approved school of law may receive LL.M. on the completion of one year's resident attendance.

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COAST TO COAST SERVICE

### ENDICOTT MUSIC PRIZES LISTED

Conservatory Enrolls Many  
Graduates in New College  
Department

The annual Endicott competition for prizes in composition is announced by the New England Conservatory of Music as open to students of any department of the school who shall have registered at the conservatory on or before Oct. 1. The prizes have been given each spring for several seasons by H. Wendell Endicott of the executive committee of the board of trustees. Prizes to be awarded for the school year 1925-26 follow:

Class 1. \$200 for the best overture or other serious work for orchestra, not to exceed 15 minutes in performing time.

Class 2. \$150 for a work for chorus, with piano or organ accompaniment, not to exceed 10 minutes in performing time.

Class 3. \$150 for the best suite or smaller work for small orchestra.

Class 4. \$100 for the best composition for unaccompanied chorus.

Class 5. \$100 for the best composition in the form of a movement of a string quartet.

Class 6. \$100 for the best set of five songs or group of short piano-forte pieces.

The compositions offered in this competition will be due between March 15 and April 1, 1926. The judges will be appointed by the conservatory committee and their decisions will be announced at commencement, 1926.

Registration at the New England Conservatory of Music began yesterday morning with the usual large enrollment. Applicants for admittance to the classes and private instruction will continue to be registered until, and after, the formal opening of the school year next Thursday.

The number of graduates returning for post-graduate study at the conservatory was a marked feature of the first day's registration. Some of these will enter the newly organized collegiate department, becoming candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of School Music which the conservatory has been authorized to grant.

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### YALE OBSERVATORY DIRECTOR RETURNS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11 (AP)—Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of Yale Observatory, who went to Johannesburg to set up the big Yale telescope, is back at the university after an absence of nine months. The telescope is to be used for a study of the stars of the southern hemisphere.

Dr. Schlesinger said the glass was set at an altitude of 5700 feet where weather conditions will be exceptionally good. The research work will be to determine the distance of some 15,000 stars and the motions of some stars which are seen only faintly. That work has already begun under direction of Prof. H. S. Alden of Yale and it will take two years at least to obtain some results. Some photographic plates will be sent here for study and measurements.

tered until, and after, the formal opening of the school year next Thursday.

The number of graduates returning for post-graduate study at the conservatory was a marked feature of the first day's registration. Some of these will enter the newly organized collegiate department, becoming candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of School Music which the conservatory has been authorized to grant.

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## LEGION PLANS FIVE PARADES

President Expected to Attend National Convention in Omaha

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 10 (AP)—Five large parades, viewed in interest and unusual features, will be features of the American Legion national convention here Oct. 3 or 11, and President Coolidge is expected to attend as the guest of honor.

On Tuesday morning, the visiting "headlines" will parade, led by General Pershing and high officers. Two hundred and fifty bands and from 750 to 1000 drum and bugle corps will march with the ex-service men, while massed colors and national emblems, combined with the colorful uniforms of the men will make a vivid spectacle.

Wednesday night, the Legionnaires and citizens of Omaha will be treated to the annual Ak-Sar-Ben electrical parade, which, it is estimated, will cost \$75,000, and which has been greatly augmented for the occasion. The Ak-Sar-Ben Society is offering special prizes for bands and drum corps which participate in this parade. The floats will be electrically lighted from tramway wires.

Thursday, of the convention, will be a big day for the parades. On that day the military parade, including captured German and Austrian war material and every available body of troops in the Seventh Army Corps Area, will be held. This will be followed in the evening by the parade of "Forty and Eighters," the fun organization of the Legion.

Sometime Thursday the most unusual parade of the convention will be held—that of the "mutt" dogs which have been entered and found in the contest staged by the Colorado members of the Legion's "40 and 8." Hundreds of mongrel dogs of all color, size and description will march; and the homeliest will win the prize.

### In the Famous Niagara Peninsula The Spectator

Established 1868  
The City of Hamilton, Ontario, described as the "Birmingham" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being the center of the world's greatest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator" aims to be an independent, readable, and useful paper for the people of the Niagara Peninsula.

### In British Columbia The Vancouver Daily Province

It is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.

"The Province" aims to be an independent, readable, and useful paper for the people of the Vancouver area.

### "DAUNTLESS" SUSPENDER

BUREAU NON-LADDER  
Have money, time and trouble. Cannot get rid of them. Buy "Dauntless" suspenders. Prevents stockings from twisting. Easy to put on and take off. No need for buttons. Keeps coat or belt tight. Is a distinct aid to the man who is a bit out of shape. Consists of 4 adjustable bands within which is a piece of non-elastic rubber. The whole acts automatically. Is pretty and durable. Price 4/11. (Crowned T. O. or money order.)

31 Lord Street, Liverpool, Eng.  
Patented in Great Britain, Canada, U. S. A., and other countries.  
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### You'll Enjoy Shopping at SIMPSON'S in Toronto

A well-appointed restaurant and cafeteria—a conveniently located room for a telephone and cable office—a post office—telephone stations everywhere—free postal checking office—and a wealth of finest merchandise! That's Simpson's.

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## Science Monitor







# FADING IS NOT OVERCOME BY HIGH POWER

Department of Commerce Is  
Planning More Tests as  
Reports Pour In

The past summer has witnessed a 10-fold increase of power used in many of the radio-casting stations, as well as experiments on still higher powers, ranging up to 50 kilowatts. Measurements on the actual signals delivered by these stations have been made by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce and co-operating laboratories. These measurements culminated in special observations on the alternating 50 and 2½ kilowatt transmission of WOY on Aug. 22, 24 and 25. Some surprising conclusions can be announced.

The results are remarkable for some things that did not happen as well as for some that did. First and foremost, high power has not resulted in signals of overwhelming intensity. Even the 50-kilowatt transmissions reached many listeners with an intensity which was not noticeably greater than that of many other stations on moderate power. Excessive interference or blanketing of lower power stations is another element of the popular picture of "superpower" which has failed to materialize. These results, from the viewpoint of scientific investigation, are regarded as important verification of the calculations of radio engineers, who have consistently maintained that the apprehensions of stifling effects of higher power were wholly unfounded.

The most startling conclusions are in reference to fading, or signal fluctuation. At all distances greater than about 50 miles from a station, actual tests show that the received wave intensity is continually fluctuating, the variation from maximum to minimum being as great as 100 to 1. The ear is notoriously insensitive to intensity changes, otherwise the reception of distant radio-cast programs would be quite unacceptable. Increasing the power was found to effect no improvement in the degree of fluctuation. It can therefore be definitely stated that high power is not the solution of the fading problem.

For still another reason, the distance over which a radio-casting station gives highly satisfactory dependable service is quite limited. This is the omnipresent background of static and all sorts of electrical disturbance which requires that the radio wave have more than a certain minimum intensity in order to assure reception free from interference. There is an area around every radio-casting station within which such "correct" reception is assured and beyond which it is not possible to rely on night-time reception free from disturbance. Daytime reception is, in general, not possible at all beyond this area. This zone of really dependable radio service around each radio-casting station is surprisingly small, but its area is approximately proportional to the station's power. This is found to be the prime reason which makes high power even desirable from the standpoint of improved public reception.

More specific conclusions cannot yet be stated by the Department of Commerce on the special 50-kilowatt tests of Aug. 22 to 25. Further experimentation with high power can be expected. Particular attention is being given to fading in further studies by the Bureau of Standards and co-operating laboratories. More data on the effects of atmospheric conditions which give rise to fading are seen as the only hope of extending satisfactory radio reception to great distances.

## AMATEURS CO-OPERATE ON MARKET REPORTS

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 9.—The type of assistance given by transmitting radio amateurs to other members of the community is well illustrated by the system in use between station 9DKS of this city, owned and operated by Herbert O. Brinkson, and station 9DTK of Milwaukee, Wis., owned and operated by Fred W. Catel. Both men are prominent in the activities of the traffic department of the American Radio Relay League, operating their stations on a plan that seeks to accomplish the greatest good for the community.

Each day Catel secures reports on the butter and egg market in Milwaukee and reports on livestock prices, which he transmits to Brinkson. The latter turns over this material to radio-casting station WBL, operated by the Wisconsin State Department of Markets at Stevens Point. Here the state station puts the news on the air by voice radio-casting in order that all the farmers of the State may have the latest and most accurate market information with a minimum of delay. Farmers in the communities served by the radio-casting station have been strong in their praise of the work and the assistance that it gives to them in the proper marketing of their farm products.

## FOREIGN RADIO FAVORED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Dissatisfaction with terms of membership imposed upon retail dealers in radio apparatus by the National Association of British Radio Manufacturers and Traders has just been voiced by the chairman of the Wireless Retailers' Association of Great Britain, according to adv. as received by the Department of Commerce. The chairman states that there is a growing demand for imported apparatus and is of the opinion that retailers should be left free to select their own sales stock without reference to the country of origin.

# Radio Programs

## Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11  
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME  
CNR, Montreal, N. B. (310 Meters)  
1 p. m.—Kiddie half hour. 7—Studio address program by artist Sam Chantelov. Prince Edward Island, followed by the CNRA dance orchestra.

## EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CHRT, Toronto, Ont. (331 Meters)  
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 5:30—Studio program, "The Old Time Village Quartet." 10—Dance program.  
WJAC, Boston, Mass. (330 Meters)  
5:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance. Checker Inn Orchestra, direction "Jimmie" Gallagher. 5:30—Dinner concert. 7—Studio program, "The Old Time Village Quartet." 10—Dance program.  
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## WJAC, Boston, Mass. (330 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 5:30—Baseball scores; weather report. 5:30—Hildegarde Hildegarde, "Callie." 7:30—Curtis pianist; Robert Perry, tenor. 7:30—Madeline Verlyn, lyric soprano; Homer Kravitz, tenor; Ed. Andrews, baritone; C. B. Collins, tenor; Billy Monahan, the 12-year-old tenor. 8:30—From Madison Building.  
WJAC, Boston, Mass. (330 Meters)  
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 5—Dorian Trio concert. 5:30—Copley orchestra. 8—Eastern States Exposition orchestra, address on "Boys and Girls Club Work."

## WJAC, Boston, Mass. (330 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Travelers' Jongleur. 7:30—Musical program. 8:30—Talk. 10:30—Dance music.  
WJAC, Boston, Mass. (330 Meters)  
5:30 p. m.—Program by Albany Strand orchestra. 7:30—Concert. "The Romance," presented by the WJAC Players. 8:30—Program by Marion Brewer, soprano; Marion Carey, reader; Clayton Schufeldt, violinist, and Mary Richards, pianist, accompanied.  
WJAC, New York City (492 Meters)  
5:11 p. m.—Dinner music: "The Hobgoblin Talk" by Blanche Ellabeth Wade, Happiness Trio; Eddie Trio Home Entertainers; Boston orchestra; Jack Albion and his orchestra.

## WJAC, New York City (492 Meters)

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## THE HOTEL GJENSGATE

534 Beacon Street  
at Charlesgate  
"Distinction"

ONE of Boston's newest apartment hotels with a picturesque setting overlooking the Charles River and the city. The hotel is a modern building with all the latest conveniences and is a most desirable place to live. It is a most desirable place to live. It is a most desirable place to live.

Unusually Attractive Rates  
Regular, dining room service. Telephone Room 4460

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WINTHROP ARMS HOTEL  
and CLIFF HOUSE

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS  
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Offer Very Low Winter Rates  
Cater to select family trade.  
Steam heat—always comfortable.  
Modern in every respect.  
Both Hotel Under Ownership Management of  
W. P. F. WALKER  
21 Minutes to Boston. Tel. Ocean 0346.

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MASS.



## HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL

## NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL  
MANHATTAN  
SQUARE

A QUIET atmosphere of culture and refinement makes the Hotel Manhattan Square ideally suited for your city residence. Opposite are the beautiful lawns and buildings of the world famous Museum of Natural History. One half block away is picturesque Central Park. A five-minute drive takes you into the midst of the city's activities.

Office on the main floor suitable for practitioners, with every possible convenience. For October heating, or immediate occupancy, there are now ready one to seven room apartments furnished or unfurnished, with most modern improvements. Especially furnished are the one-room apartments, elegantly furnished, with individual gardens, \$1200 per month. Two-room apartments \$1400. Three rooms and bath, \$1600. And a few five, six and seven room suites.

Our attractive Dining Room at specially low prices is a feature.

J. ORLANDO DEPASS  
Resident Manager, Director

THE MANHATTAN SQUARE

30-32 West 7th Street, New York City

Endicott 3700

Princess George

NEW YORK

## Prince George Hotel

A. M. GUTTERSON, Manager

In the very center of New York's business and social activities. Within one block of Fourth Ave. and Broadway Subways and 5th Ave. Bus Lines. Particularly popular for guests from all parts of the world are the large Italian Room Lounge, the English Tap Room with its Soda Fountain, and the New England Dining Room.

1001 ROOMS, EACH WITH BATH

Room and bath \$3.50 and up Room, two single beds & bath \$4.50 and up  
Double room and bath \$4.00 and up Parlor, bedroom & bath \$5.00 and up  
Headquarters for Mariner's Tours

Forest Hills  
Inn

FOREST HILLS GARDEN, L. I.

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A HOME BY FARM

RIGHT IN NEW YORK CITY

14 Minutes from Pennsylvania Station

50 Electric Trains Daily

One block from Christian Science Church

An Excellent Appointed American Plan Hotel

Catering Only to a Discriminating Transient

Permanent Clientele

IDEAL FOR FAMILY RESIDENCE

Tennis, Riding, Motoring, Billiards

ONLY PRIVILEGES AT NEARBY PRIVATE

CLUBS

Saturday Night Formal Dinners

Sunday, Special Concerts

COMFORTABLE, WELL-ILLUMINATED

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BACHELORS

Dining Room Accommodations for Motorists

Splendid Facilities for Private Luncheons

Dinners, Receptions and Private Parties

COMPARE OUR RATES

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HOTEL ST. JAMES

100-12 West 44th Street, Times Square

NEW YORK

An hotel of quiet dignity, having

the atmosphere and appointments of a

well-conditioned home.

Much favored by women

traveling without escort.

Rates and booklet on application

W. JOHNSON QUINN

## BRITISH DIRIGIBLE

## RECEIVES REPAIRS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The new nose

of the British dirigible R-33, to re-

place the one torn away in the gale

last April, has been safely hoisted

into place and it is hoped that by

October the vessel will be ready to

take the air again. Some 60 feet in

all were damaged and the nose unit

will have to be joined up. This con-

The  
TOURNAINE

9 E. 39th Street  
at 5th Ave.

NEW YORK

A quiet hotel where one reads

and sleeps in peace and quiet-

ness. An atmosphere at once

refined and cultured.

Superior Dining Service at Most

attractive Rates.

Two and three-room suites with

bath beautifully furnished, from \$8

up. A nice home for nice people.

A. R. SMITH

Formerly of St. Regis

A MANGER HOTEL

Wolcott Hotel

4 W. 31ST, OFF 5TH AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

Quiet and comfortable. Most advan-

tageously located near shops, theaters,

5th Ave. business, all surface and

subway lines

RATES PER DAY

Room, running water, \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00

Double, running water, 2.50 3.00 3.50

Rooms with private bath, 3.00 3.50 4.00

Double room, private bath, 4.50 5.00 5.50

Parlor, bedroom and bath, 5.00 5.50 6.00

NO HIGHER RATES

Hotel Lenox

149 West 44th Street

NEW YORK CITY

One minute from Broadway; newly re-

decorated and furnished. Single room

per day, \$2.00. Double room with

bath, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Suite with bath, \$5

to \$7. Parlor, two double bedrooms with bath,

\$8 to \$10. Read for illustrated booklet.

J. E. GRAPPE, Prop.

HOTEL HARGRAVE

104 WEST 2ND STREET, N. Y.

300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fire-

proof. One block to 72nd St. entrance of

Central Park. Comfort and refinement

combined with moderate rates. Single room

with bath, \$2.00. Double room with bath,

\$3.50 to \$4.00. Suite with bath, \$5 to \$7.

Parlor, two double bedrooms with bath,

\$8 to \$10. Read for illustrated booklet.

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HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Broadway and 41st St., New York

Center of New York's Activities

Room with bath, \$3 and \$3.50

HOTEL BRESLIN

BROADWAY AT 29TH STREET

NEW YORK

Single rooms, \$2.50 and up

Double rooms, \$3.50 and up

Rooms with private bath, \$4.00 and up

Parlor, bedroom and bath, \$5.00 and up

Read for illustrated booklet.

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the atmosphere and appointments of a

well-conditioned home.

Much favored by women

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Rates and booklet on application

W. JOHNSON QUINN

## CHICAGO



## IT'S SERVICE

Genuine Service . . . From Manager to Bellboy  
Unobtrusive, polite and dignified service . . . from manager to bellboy . . . always awaits you at Hotel Sovereign. Though Sovereign accom-

modations have set a new standard among hotels, rates are astonish-

ingly low. Single rooms as low as \$10.00 per month . . . and up. Suites

of one, two or three bedrooms with living room (some with private dining

room and kitchen) with two-room suites as low as \$150.00 per month

and up.

The restaurant of Hotel Sovereign is one of the famous dining places

of America. A fine à la carte menu always . . . or club breakfasts at \$5.00

and \$25.00—luncheon at \$1.00—table d'hôte evening at \$1.50 and \$2.50.

"A Peek Into Hotel Sovereign" Free  
This is the title of our new booklet. It fully describes Hotel Sovereign . . .

shows photographs of rooms and apartments . . . the 60-foot white-tiled swimming

pool . . . and gives detailed information. It should show you the many advantages

offered you by Hotel Sovereign for a stay of a day or a permanent home. Write

for a copy of "A Peek Into Hotel Sovereign." We will send it FREE.

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## New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day, European Plan

10 rooms \$10.00

15 rooms \$12.00

20 rooms \$14.00

25 rooms \$16.00

30 rooms \$18.00

35 rooms \$20.00

40 rooms \$22.00

45 rooms \$24.00

50 rooms \$26.00

55 rooms \$28.00

60 rooms \$30.00

65 rooms \$32.00

70 rooms \$34.00

75 rooms \$36.00

80 rooms \$38.00

85 rooms \$40.00

90 rooms \$42.00

95 rooms \$44.00

100 rooms \$46.00

105 rooms \$48.00

110 rooms \$50.00

115 rooms \$52.00

120 rooms \$54.00

125 rooms \$56.00

130 rooms \$58.00

135 rooms \$60.00

140 rooms \$62.00

145 rooms \$64.00

150 rooms \$66.00

155 rooms \$68.00

160 rooms \$70.00

165 rooms \$72.00

170 rooms \$74.00

175 rooms \$76.00

180 rooms \$78.00

185 rooms \$80.00

190 rooms \$82.00

195 rooms \$84.00

200 rooms \$86.00

205 rooms \$88.00

210 rooms \$90.00

215 rooms \$92.00

220 rooms \$94.00

225 rooms \$96.00

230 rooms \$98.00

235 rooms \$100.00

240 rooms \$102.00

245 rooms \$104.00

250 rooms \$106.00

255 rooms \$108.00

260 rooms \$110.00

265 rooms \$112.00

270 rooms \$114.00

275 rooms \$116.00

280 rooms \$118.00

285 rooms \$120.00

290 rooms \$122.00

295 rooms







## ENGLISH EMPLOYEES' PROFIT-SHARING FAVORS EFFICIENCY

## Report of Master Painters Evolves Plan That Is Applicable to Any Business—Ideas Have Been Tried Out With Success

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Federation of Master Printers recently appointed a committee to inquire into the possibility of raising money by cash or warrant as to shareholders; it can be paid into their savings bank account if the firm has one or placed on deposit at an agreed rate of interest and withdrawn notice on it can be sold

The report states that the schemes that are suggested have been suc-

carefully tried out and can be modified to suit any business which is making reasonable profits. The main idea underlying profit-sharing is that it makes for efficiency. The additional payment is a reward for

the efforts of employees add an incentive to make the business more profitable so that their share may be increased. Small economies may make a considerable sum in a year. Prevention of waste of time or long as 12 years with satisfactory results all round.

The second meets a situation in which profits fluctuate and in which the profits carried forward or the reserve are used to pay uniform divi-

materials, suggestions for improvements, punctuality, efforts to satisfy customers, can all influence the profits of a business. But any plan of profit-sharing based on a system of paying less than fair wages is

foredoomed to failure, and an essential idea is that the share of profits received by a worker shall be over and above a fair wage. Employees should be informed that any such plan does not guarantee their position to shareholders in excess of the minimum dividend equals that distributed among employees, whatever relation the capital and wages bill may bear to one another.

Yet another method is shareholder

Three methods are given by which the surplus profits of a business can

1. After providing for the reserve, debenture interest and interest on shares (or on partners' capital in other than limited companies), for every 1 per cent above the minimum dividend paid to ordinary shareholders...

Twenty-five years' experience has shown that this share-purchase scheme works well. It is adapted to the needs of working men with small incomes. It enables an employee to

2. An agreed proportion of the surplus profits shall be distributed pro rata to the employees' annual earnings. This proportion may be any amount decided according to circumstances. The balance may be realized by the employee when he wishes and if he loses his job it gives him a sum of money when he most needs it. It also encourages thrift and self-reliance, as money must be saved before shares can be bought and


3. A sum equal to the total amount paid to ordinary share capital as dividend for the year, above the minimum dividend, shall be distributed, as may be agreed by the proprietors or shareholders, dividends received. Finally, profit sharing by employee is calculated to bring Capital and Labor into better relations with each other.

be distributed to the employees entitled to share, pro rata to their annual earnings.

Each method has its advantages and each may be varied according to the character of the business.

**NEW YORK** Sept. 11—Standard Soapstone Corporation announces that it has today completed its reorganization under the laws of the State of New York with a capitalization of \$1,575,000, of which \$1,000,000 is paid in. The company has taken over the entire assets of business of the Standard Soapstone Co., Inc.

The employees' share can be dealt with in various ways. It can be paid



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# Sports

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*and Recreations of*  
Sweden      Holland

Sweden  
Austria

1 articles and advertisements in a  
the November 6 issue of

# Science Monitor

of The Christian Science Monitor  
or Sports Supplement may forward  
London Office, at 2, Adelphi Terrace.

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Science Monitor

Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## PUBLISHING SELECTED ADVERTISING



MRS. JESSUP VS.  
MRS. MALLOBY

### Miss Jacobs Faces Miss Francis Again for United States Girls' Title

Phonetic wrote for naught at the Philadelphia Cricket Club yesterday when Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del. indoor champion, unleashed a command of tennis technique that eliminated Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California in the semifinals of the women's Middle Atlantic States tournament.

Mrs. Ryan, recently back from Europe, defeated her fellow-Californian, Miss M. M. Willis, at Southport, and won at the winner of the former here.

It took 11 minutes for Mrs. Jessup to conquer Miss Ryan in the second round. The latter was the only player to miss her first serve.

Mrs. Jessup opened by annexing the first set, 6-4. This victory was the first of her career.

Winner of New York, defending champion, in the tennis today.

to the team headed Mrs. Maloney and Miss M. M. Willis of Philadelphia.

defeating Miss M. M. Willis of Phila.

phila. 4-2, 4-3. In the closing  
year, Miss Helen Jacob of Five  
avenue, after a long and  
pair to the Philadelphia she ran  
out. 4-2.

For the season, Miss Mary  
Alice Francis of California and  
Miss Alice Francis of Orange, N. J., will  
meet over the net for championship  
honors among the athletes in the na-  
tional tennis tournament. Both  
girls won their opponents here yester-  
day.

**WOMEN'S SEMI-TOTAL ROUND—**  
SINGLES

Miss J. J. Mathew, New York defeated  
Miss M. R. Taylor, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss J. B. Jones, Wilmington defeated  
Miss Elizabeth Ryan, California, 1-6, 1-6.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, California, and  
Mrs. J. J. Mathew, Wilmington, defeated  
Miss M. R. Taylor, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss J. B. Jones, Wilmington, defeated  
Miss M. R. Taylor, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss J. B. Jones, Wilmington, defeated  
Miss M. R. Taylor, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Virginia Hilt and Miss Agnes Bur-  
gen, New York, 10-8, 6-1.

Miss Helen Jacobs, California, defeated Miss  
Gertrude Perkins and Miss Eleanor  
Carr, Baltimore, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Anne Townsend, Philadelphia, and  
Miss Edith Sawyer, Boston, defeated  
Miss M. R. Taylor, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-2.

Mrs. M. R. Huff, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-2.

**UNITED STATES GIRLS SINGLES**

Miss Helen Jacobs, California, de-  
feated Miss Marion Wickes, Newport,  
4-1, 6-4.

Miss Alice Francis, Orange, N. J., de-  
feated Miss Louise Bloom, Boston,  
6-2, 4-6.

**DOUBLES—Semi-final Round**

Miss Mary Morris and Miss Louise  
Bloom, of Boston defeated Miss Mary  
Fensterre and Miss Kitty Park, Engle-  
wood, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Alice Francis, Orange, N. J.,

and Miss Virginia Hilliard, Philadelphia, defeated Helen Durrie, Toronto, Canada, and Miss Sarah Fairley, Boston, 6-4, 6-1.

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**TORONTO BEATERS DETROIT**

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 11 (Special).—Toronto, by clever combination in the last half, defeated in an international polo match here yesterday, by a 13-to-7 score, the American team from Detroit with a team of seven players, including by 7 to 5 at the fourth chucker. The Toronto four shared last polo in the latter half of the game. For 1, Lakdaw was high scorer for the locals with 7, while Allan Page and Colonel MacLean each scored 5 goals. For 1. The other goal went into the mouth of the goal of a pony. Detroit got two goals in the first half. The teams will meet again tomorrow afternoon.

---

**MENTS**

**NEW YORK**

NEW TOWN  
JOLSON'S THEATRE, 308 & 7th Ave. B'ys.  
& Gals. 4-5 P.M. Ticket 25c  
THE STUDENT PRINCE  
with HOWARD MARRIS & The Marvons  
Chas. 146th St. Thurs. Wed. & Thurs. 8-10  
Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2-5  
The Laugh  
Session  
**IS ZAT SO**  
BIJOU 45th St. W. of N.Y. Ave. 8-10  
Matinee WED. and SAT. 2:30  
HELEN MACKELLAR  
in "THE MUD TURTLE"  
NEW AT 48th St. Theatre. MAT. WED.  
& SAT.  
"The Poor Nut" With  
Elliot  
Noyes  
IT KEITH ALLEN'S K.Y. K.

**HIPPODROME**  
HOLIDAY PAGNANT OF FUN AND  
LAST **WHITEMAN** and His  
WEEK Greater Orch.  
and 100 others  
Misc. Col. Rev. Road. Music. St. ...

Mr. A. L. Erlanger **LIBERTY** W. 42 St. Evns. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat.  
**MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH**

**"LADY, BE GOOD"**  
with Fred & Adele Astaire, Walter Catlett  
300 RESERVED SEATS AT \$1.00

**AMBASSADOR** Thea, 40 St., W. of H'way  
**SPRING FEVER** Evg. 9:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat

"Here is one of the liveliest, best staged and most brilliantly acted farcical comedies New York has seen in some time."—*P. L. N.*, in *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Dir. A. L. Erlanger **GAIETY** 87 & 48 St. Evs. 8:30  
Matt. Sat., Mon. & Wed.  
YOU MUST COME OVER  
**THE FAMILY UPSTAIRS**

"The Real Laughing Hit of New York"  
"Will very likely continue to be played  
at the Gaiety Theatre for a long time."  
—The Christian Science Monitor.

**New York—Motion Pictures**

**"THE WANDERER"**  
 "is a picture to point to with pride."—  
*R. F. The Christian Science Monitor.*  
**CRITERION THEATRE**

**CAPITOL** BROADWAY AT  
SIXTH STREET

**NORMA TALMADGE**  
**"GRAUSTARK"**

**R**ALTO GLORIA SWANSON  
H-WAY AT  
AND ST. "THE COAST OF FOLLY"  
DOROTHY BRONSON

**RIVOLI** BETTY BRONSON  
in  
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## City Headings



## EDITORIALS

A very interesting step forward in the development of a professional diplomatic and consular service for the United States was made by the appointment of the other day, of the first woman vice-consul. The story of Miss Field's careful preparation for the duties of her office was told in Wednesday's

## Developing the Diplomatic Service

Monitor, and forms an illuminating contrast to the now abandoned system by which the favor of an influential politician was the most essential, if not the only qualification required for admission to the diplomatic or consular service. In those days women, not being voters, and being as a rule indifferent to politics, had no chance to aspire to place in the Nation's foreign service.

Under the law today they have the same right as men, qualified only by such considerations of expediency as local prejudices may suggest. There are nations to which it is inexpedient to accredit a Jew or a Roman Catholic, just as there are others in which representatives of either of these religions are peculiarly welcome. Doubtless it will be many years before, to take an extreme case, it will be advisable to accredit a woman diplomatic attaché to Turkey. But as it will probably be some years before the United States will resume diplomatic relations with that much-discredited nation, that consideration may be set aside as purely academic.

The Rogers law, under which the foreign service of the United States is now conducted, has made it possible for young men and women to seek places in that service with assurance that adequate salaries will be paid from the start, and that the incumbents will be protected from the attacks of political spoliators. As yet the higher places in diplomacy are scandalously underpaid. Paris, Madrid and London are embassies which can only be held by men of large means, or those who are willing to run into debt for the sake of enjoying the honor of diplomatic station. Other posts put almost equal burdens upon their occupants.

The story is told that President Wilson once responded to Senator Kern, who was urging the appointment of an Indiana man as Ambassador to Mexico, that the appointee would be expected to speak Spanish fluently, and to spend at least \$50,000 of his own money annually in "maintaining the dignity of the embassy." "Good heavens, Mr. President!" responded the Senator, "Out in Indiana when a man has devoted his life to making that much money he hasn't had time to learn to speak English well, to say nothing of Spanish!"

Doubtless in time the better understanding of the needs of a foreign service, which led to the enactment of the Rogers law, will impel Congress to make provision for the proper payment of ambassadors and ministers. It may be, also, that there will be insistence upon some knowledge of his own country as part of the equipment of American diplomats abroad. Amazing as it may seem, there is at least one envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary representing the United States at a foreign court who admits never having been west of the Hudson River.

If it is desirable—as it certainly is—that aspiring diplomatists should know something of the language and customs of the country to which they are accredited, it is at least as desirable that they should be exactly informed as to all of the country they represent. James Russell Lowell, who represented the United States with credit at the Court of St. James', once said that no man could be truly cosmopolitan unless he knew something of his own country.

The danger of a professional diplomatic service, such as that which the United States is now developing, lies in the tendency of its officials to become denationalized and expatriated. A thorough acquaintance with all parts of the United States might be made a necessary qualification for appointment under the Rogers law, and occasional visits to their native land might very properly be required of those who represent it in foreign capitals.

While aroused and properly indignant public officials are using every possible means to discover and arrest the slayer of Mrs. C. B. Cook of Vinton, Ia., president of the Benton County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, it may be well to carry on, simultaneously, an informal inquiry in an effort to fix the moral responsibility for the outrage.

## Accessories Before the Fact

Mrs. Cook, with others with whom she was associated, had been active and insistent in an endeavor to frustrate the plans of rumrunners and bootleggers who had made of her little home city a rendezvous of the followers of their nefarious trade. A few weeks before the fatal attack upon her as she sat reading under a lighted lamp in her home, the house in which she lived was smeared with filth thrown upon it by alleged bootleggers or their sympathizers. No arrests followed. Neither did the attack deter this brave woman from her efforts to cause the punishment of those she accused of more serious offenses. Possibly encouraged by the immunity which they enjoyed, those who are determined to continue these open and flagrant violations of the prohibition law see no reason why the end desired by them does not justify any means they may choose to adopt.

It would be unjust to insinuate that the public, or any considerable part of it, condones the dastardly crime at Vinton. Even the careless or passively indifferent regard such an act with horror and resentment. They are appalled when it is discovered to what lengths the lawless and vicious will go when they fear detection and punishment for crimes committed. But the reaction comes tardily. An ancient adage reminds us that it is vain to lock the door after the horse has been stolen. How long is public opinion, once aroused, to continue to

countenance outlaws of this character? The cowardly slaying of a defenseless woman in her home is not the first of the vicious reprisals chargeable to the skulking criminals who openly boast their ability to defy every known law.

To imagine that this revolt against law and order is to be checked by a resort to any ordinary or previously effective means would be vain. To rest unworried in the belief that the condition is one which will correct itself is the height of folly. What, then, is to be the answer? As certainly as night follows day, just as surely will this reign of terror become more terrible and unendurable until righteous means assert itself, and, by a resort to such means as may be needed, stamps out this revolt against the law.

Those who have, by careless encouragement of the perpetrators of such crimes, lent sympathetic aid to the rumrunners and bootleggers, cannot, by a mere plea in avoidance, shirk the moral responsibility which is theirs. Violations of the law are being laughed at and tacitly applauded. Who of those who have winked at what they choose to regard as a lesser vice will condone the wanton slaying of a Christian woman in her home? Who will plead guilty to the charge that he was an accessory before the fact?

During the past few months the rapid appreciation of the Danish currency, closely followed by that of the Norwegian, has been the leading sensation of the foreign exchange market. Indeed, after having witnessed instances such as those of the German mark and to a certain extent the

French franc in which speculators in money values have hastened the downward course of national currencies, we have now had the much more unusual spectacle of traders in foreign exchange forcing the value of a currency up much faster than the daily users of that currency have either expected or relished. Usually upward speculation is limited to the final stages toward gold parity, as was the case with the British pound last spring, but in this case it began over a quarter of the distance down and has continued with remarkable steadiness all the way up.

In a certain sense this has been complimentary to the country concerned, but the benefits derived have been anything but unmixed. The experience of Denmark in this matter has been a practical demonstration of the fact that sudden variations in the exchange value of a currency are undesirable whether upward or downward. The depreciation of the Danish money was, of course, one of the war effects and the exchange situation has deeply concerned the Danish authorities for some time. A great number of measures have been studied with a view to improvement, but under no circumstances was such a sudden return toward parity either planned or wished.

One of the measures decided upon was to borrow money abroad, especially in the United States, where the Danish credit continued to be good, and it was in anticipation of the consequent transfers of funds from the American market to the Danish that the speculators first began to gamble on a rise in demand for kroner. Then as each upward step was sustained by public belief that the Scandinavian currencies would continue to rise, the movement continued.

The first Danish interests to feel discomfited by this rise in the home-currency were the exporters, and as this class includes the country's agriculture, the leading Danish industry, this meant nearly everybody. As the exchange value of their own money went up, the returns for food products sold abroad grew smaller and smaller, which in turn meant either decreased profits or lower wages, or both. Reserve stocks had to be sold at a loss and unemployment increased. At the same time the home market was flooded by foreign made goods, the import of which had suddenly become more profitable as the exchange value of Danish money went up.

In the long run the country will undoubtedly benefit from the improvement of its currency, but the experience proves that sudden changes in the exchange value of money, such as brought on by intensive speculation, cause hardships whether the movement is down or up, and that the speed of such changes may be beyond the control of the issuing authorities.

Since the first International Labor Conference was held in Washington in 1919, six different draft conventions

## Improving Labor Conditions

agreed upon at the second conference and seven of the conventions of the third session. All of these conventions afford a basis of measuring the humanitarian trend of popular sentiment throughout the world since the signing of the Peace Treaty of Versailles.

There has been, indeed, a distinct world-wide movement toward legislation designed to protect the laboring man, most of which, may justifiably be said to be good inasmuch as it has been designed not to injure the employer while aiding the employee. That there might have been a swing of sentiment sufficient to have biased legislation in favor of labor is not inconceivable, as employment since the World War has been decidedly difficult. England had 1,500,000 unemployed at one time. And the number out of work and consequently out of temporary funds on the continent of Europe was in every way comparable. The industrial slump, as a matter of fact, began in the Orient in 1920 and from there seemed to spread gradually all over the world. The United States did not by any means escape its depressing influence. The distress in its wake was sufficient to warrant a radical trend in labor legislation. That such was avoided is probably due in no small measure to the stabilizing influence of the International Labor Conference.

The designing of draft conventions to meet

a world-wide situation is much more sobering than if legislation had been attempted by one nation to meet its own individual problems. It has been noticed, therefore, that the international movement has aimed pretty generally at two main results: (1) To effect uniform wages and uniform labor conditions in all countries; (2) To effect a world-wide regulation of labor so that an end would be put to seasonal employments. If the former aim could be attained, the manifest results would be to check the unhealthy and abnormal migrations throughout the world and to equalize industrial activities as between nations, making a nation's wealth dependent upon its natural resources and its volume of labor, and if the latter were brought to pass there would result a more economical employment of labor, which would mean that the world would put an end to its waste of labor.

It is quite commonly recognized by economists that this labor program is a fair one; hence there is a general tendency among them to support it for purely economic reasons. That such is the case is indicative of the fact that humanitarian intentions can go hand in hand with capitalistic profit. It is possible to do the right thing by labor and benefit a country at the same time. If that were not the case the draft conventions mentioned above would not have been so soon ratified.

"What dese Yankees gwine to do nex'?" Massa Lincoln he free de slave, and now dey's gwine 'mancipate the mewel," is recorded as the comment of a colored man on seeing a motorcar for the first time. With passenger cars, motor trucks and farm tractors, the task of freeing

## Emancipating the Cow

the horse from servile labor has been carried far by Henry Ford and his associates in the motor industry. Now Mr. Ford announces that "the gentle cow, all red and white," is an un-economic factor in the production of milk and its derivatives, and suggests that it would be cheaper to manufacture a synthetic milk, to take the place of the supply now drawn from myriad hillside pastures. Whether he is wholly serious may be questioned. But the fact remains that, in any event, he has managed to give the press a subject for general comment.

The chief ground for Mr. Ford's objection to the cow as a milk-making machine is the amount of time that the farmers must devote to the care of their herds, and to providing fodder for them, and he estimates the saving through the synthetic process as about eleven months out of the farmer's year. Even if all this time could be saved, it doesn't follow that the farmer, or the consuming public, would be correspondingly benefited. Mr. Ford thinks, in terms of an industrial manager, of the increased labor supply for small factories in the rural regions that would be made available. Is he so sure that there is an unlimited demand for the enormous output of manufactured articles that these rural industries could produce? With the abolition of the dairying industry would come the abandonment of millions of small farms, and the loss of potential markets. The farmers will demand positive information concerning the nature and sources of the proposed substitute for milk, and an assurance that they will find profitable employment in factory work, before they will begin to reduce their herds.

Nor is the economic factor the only objection to be urged on behalf of allowing the cow to continue giving milk with all her might. What would a farm be like with no loving herds wending home at eventide? Consider the empty hills and pastures; no calves romping at play; no cattle standing in the pools! Does Mr. Ford think that the shining "Lizzie," or the squat tractor, better adorns the countryside? Utility is not everything. Even to the city resident the suggestion of banishing the cow must appear abhorrent. Eliminate the horse and mule, if you must, Mr. Ford, but spare, oh spare, what the old school books described as "a gentle and useful animal."

## Editorial Notes

Though the speed of a mile a minute has become a byword, relatively few realize how rarely that rate is attained and maintained by railroads. And still fewer, probably, have any clear idea of how much more nearly this standard is reached in England than in the other countries of the world. Yet, when it is recognized that the average high-speed train in America runs at only from forty to fifty miles an hour, whereas in England literally dozens of trains daily travel at about fifty-five, the fact is outstanding. In France, also, there are a number of rapid expresses, such as the Paris-Calais, making 55.7 miles an hour, and the Paris-Lille, which keeps up an average of 55.6, but in the other European countries the averages are far below the best British and American trains. In most of them, in fact, if one is going from twenty-nine to thirty miles an hour he is traveling at top speed. And to think that in the United States this is considered decidedly moderate for continuous traveling by automobile!

While much has been heard of transfers of population of late, not much has been written concerning the moving day which was witnessed not long since in Lavoye, Wyo. For Lavoye simply transported itself, neck and crop, and settled down about six miles from its old location. It all came about from the oil situation, since when oil was struck there the fortunate prospectors leased from the Government the subsurface rights to drill. Then a town grew up on the ground where the oil was known to exist, until oil promoters contended that the surface promoters were interfering with their leases by restraining them from their rights. And when the trouble was taken to court the town of Lavoye was ordered to move off its site! Then the sheriff and his men threatened to get rid of the town if it did not get rid of itself, and something had to be done. And thus it was that moving day was staged with a vengeance!

## Films and the Orient

I have visited Hollywood to see what is thought there of the effect of motion pictures on the Oriental. Hollywood, I find, has not given much consideration to the subject at all. Directors are concerned mainly with American and European audiences; they feel confident that Asiatics will accept any screen foot which may be presented to them.

I believe that the more important companies do not want the pictures which they send to the Orient to be harmful, but they are not aware of the conditions in the Orient nor are they prepared to manufacture special films for Oriental production.

I had a talk with Douglas Fairbanks and with Mary Pickford upon this subject. "My films are very popular in the Orient," said Mr. Fairbanks, "and a considerable part of my income comes from Eastern countries, particularly from China. I do try to keep my films healthy. I put into them what I believe about life."

"It is a simple philosophy but one which leads to happiness. I believe in plenty of action; physical, mental, and emotional action. I believe in right portraiture in these things, but above all I believe in plenty of physical action. I put this belief into my stories when I am acting on the screen and I hope that the general effect is a good one."

I feel convinced that the main danger comes, not from the premier companies but from the many minor groups and combinations which carry on a disreputable trade in the cinema world. Apart from the subject with which I am now dealing a strangely unpleasant story could be told of these groups, of the methods in which their casts are chosen and of the life they lead.

Pictures from such groups find their way East depicting scenes which no American audience would tolerate. They import and that there is no need for America, herself, to take any action.

To this seemingly plausible argument there are two important objections. Films, which are shown to censors in Oriental countries, are not usually bad throughout; they merely contain passages which are undesirable. In such cases the censor makes a "clipping" of the objectionable sections. These "clippings" he will keep while the film is in his territory, while the revised film he will release for presentation.

All this seems a quite adequate and safe procedure, but one is counting without a consideration of the methods which the more dubious brethren of the film industry are resorted to employ. While it is difficult to smuggle a film, it is easy enough to smuggle a "clipping" of a few hundred feet. It is found that film agents do not scruple to get duplicates of the censored "clippings" sent over to their headquarters and after some delay have them re-released to the film.

The full film is thus sent to audiences, although it contains all the "clippings" of the film censor. The police, of course, attempt to check this procedure, but the activities of the film industry are too vast to be handled by an inspection of every individual cinema performance.

The other reason that these objectionable films are to be seen so widely over the Orient arises from the economic of any kind of film censorship in many Oriental countries. China, for example, is an outstanding example of a country with this deficiency. Nor in the present chaotic condition of China is there any hope of the growth of such an institution. The only check upon what shall be shown in China lies with the moral conscience of the film censor.

Such are the circumstances, and I think they warrant some attention from the United States, both for the sake of international morality, and for the sake of general interest to think that perhaps the first contact with American life which a Chinese peasant proprietor may have is to see some half-naked girl being pulled about by two or three men in a night suit?

Such impressions undoubtedly are made, and not in China alone. The work which these more undesirable elements in the cinema world are perpetrating is the negation of all that America has accomplished, from the college at Beirut to the American universities in China, for the cause of Oriental enlightenment.

What can be done to remedy the present situation? Personally I think that there is only one solution, and that one which will imply a considerable amount of trouble and self-sacrifice to the United States. Films should be examined in the United States before they are considered worthy for exportation.

I do not mean by this a censorship such as that which is kept over films displayed in the United States, but a censorship which thoroughly inspects the films and attaches a label to each one which will indicate a considerable amount of trouble and self-sacrifice to the United States. Films should be examined in the United States before they are considered worthy for exportation.

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